Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864. NUMBER 174.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LATEST MILITARY SITUATION.

Secretary Stanton's Official Resume of News.

THE GREAT FLEET POUNDING AWAY.

TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT OF FORT FISHER ON SATURDAY.

Butler's Forces effect a Landing and Hold it.

THE REBELS ACKNOWLEDGE THE SITUATION CRITICAL.

Latest from Sherman--His Army Already on the War Path Again.

FROM THOMAS--OFFICIAL DISPATCHES---THE UTTER ROUT OF HOOD.

He has Lost 18 Generals and 68 Pieces of Cannon.

FROM MEMPHIS----INTERESTING NEWS---THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Execution of a Rebel Spy at St. Louis--River and Season Matters.

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

Our New York Midnight Dispatches--Highly Important Rebel Advices.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27—8:10 P.M. }

Major Gen. DIX:

The following extracts from Richmond papers of to-day have been forwarded to the department by Gen. Grant:

IMPORTANT REBEL ADVICES.

An official dispatch from General Beauregard, dated December 25, and received yesterday, states that General Hardee reports that a force of the enemy's infantry, artillery and cavalry has moved from Savannah towards the Altamaha river. General Hardee has made a proper disposition to check the column. Its object is probably to destroy the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad, its depots, &c.

No report has been received from Gen. Hood's army since the 28th of November.

"WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 25.—The enemy's fleet, over fifty vessels, including two Monitors, several armed vessels, and many heavily armed frigates and sloops-of-war, made a furious attack on Fort Fisher about 10 o'clock yesterday (Saturday) and kept up an average fire of thirty shells per minute until night. Our loss is twenty-three wounded. The attack was renewed at 10 o'clock this forenoon, and has been very furious and continuous. We have no report of casualties to-day. Col. Lamb, who is commander of the fort, replied to the enemy's fire slowly and deliberately. The enemy, under cover of the heavy fire, landed about three brigades two and a half miles above Fort Fisher. They were immediately engaged by a small force. The enemy held the ground at night."

SECOND DISPATCH.

"WILMINGTON, Dec. 26.—The enemy's infantry attacked Fort Fisher late last night. They were repulsed with considerable loss. There was a heavy rain and wind through the night. Prisoners report the 24th Corps of the Yankee army at present under Butler.

From our Wilmington dispatches it will be seen that the Yankee fleet attacked Fort Fisher about one o'clock p. m. on Saturday, and bombarded it heavily until nightfall, renewing the bombardment at 10 o'clock Sunday morning and continuing it through the day; that under cover of the fire of the fleet the enemy landed an infantry force above Fort Fisher, which attacked the Fort on Sunday night and was repulsed.

"Fort Fisher is situated on a sand spit on the right bank of the Cape Fear River at its mouth, 20 miles below Wilmington. The enemy, we presume, reached their position above the Fort not by passing up the river where they would have been obliged to have run the gauntlet of the guns both of Fort Fisher and of Caswell, on the left bank, but by landing on the beach east of the mouth of Cape Fear River. The enemy having effected a lodgment above the forts is a serious matter. It will cost double the force to dislodge them that would have prevented their landing."

FROM GEN. THOMAS.

Dispatched from Gen. Thomas represent him still in pursuit of Hood's broken and disorganized force.

HEADQUARTERS PULASKI, TENN.

To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, Chief of Staff:

I have received the following dispatch from Gen. Wilson:

"HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, BEYOND PULASKI, Dec. 25.—There seems to be little doubt that the rebels have gone to Bainbridge, eight miles above Florence, taking a flank movement from Stevenson, Ala. Two corps of Stuarts and Lee's army are on the road to Lexington. Cheatham went towards Lawrenceburg, striking the old military road eight miles below Lawrenceburg. The people say the rebels are suffering immensely. Buford's wound is said to be quite severe. A Mr. Coates says the Colonel commanding the pontoon transportation told him he was going to Bainbridge, and left here on Thursday morning. Cheatham's ammunition transportation of 15 or 20 wagons was abandoned here. The mules were put in to help the pontoons along.

"Gen. Lee was severely wounded in the foot in the fight at Nashville. His corps is now commanded by Stevenson. The rebels have lost 18 Generals killed, wounded and captured since they started North. They acknowledge 68 pieces of artillery lost.

(Signed) JOS. H. WILSON, Brevet Maj. Gen."

A dispatch dated six p. m., 25th inst., states that in pressing the enemy Harmon's brigade came upon the enemy's infantry, strongly posted in rail breastworks, and so close did he push up, that in being compelled to fall back, the loss of one gun was involved. The position was, however, taken ten minutes afterwards, but the enemy had run the gun off. The rebel force was eight brigades of 500 or 600 men each.

Gen. Wood, commanding the 4th corps, is in support of Gen. Wilson, and both will continue the pursuit zealously.

I have heard from Stedman to-day. He disembarked his troops from the cars at Lewistone Creek, seven miles from Decatur, and was marching on that place at seven a. m. to-day.

GEO. H. THOMAS, Major General Commanding.

The Department has not received from Savannah any reports except the telegrams of General Sherman and Gen. Foster, already published.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says the War and Navy Departments have both received advices from the expedition against Wilmington. The intelligence is highly favorable, and gives promise of almost immediate success. The Secretary of the Navy declares that Porter will capture Forts Fisher and Caswell, and then Butler will be prepared to operate directly against Wilmington.

Sherman announces to the Secretary of War that he intended to move up the Savannah river immediately and capture Augusta. The news today is that he has already moved.

Sherman says after that he will swing around on the rear of Charleston, destroying all the railroads in the rear.

NEWBERN, N. C., Saturday Dec. 24.—A great shock like that of an earthquake was distinctly felt here last night about 2 o'clock, rocking the earth and rattling the windows. It is supposed that of an explosion of great magnitude on the coast below Beaufort as the sound came from that direction. Probably a magazine exploded in a fort at Wilmington or Charleston, containing several hundred tons of powder.

The gale which has prevailed for the past few days subsided last night. Shipping which has been detained several days at Beaufort will be able to depart to-day.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, IA., Tuesday, Dec. 27.

By order of Major Lees, a national salute of thirty-six guns was fired, this afternoon, in honor of Sherman's capture of Savannah.

Steps are being taken to fill up the President's new call by volunteering, in this State.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The War in Tennessee—The Rebel Cause in its Decadence—The Situation of Hood's Army, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 25, via CAIRO, Dec. 27, 1864.

The defeat of Hood will clear the States of Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi of nearly all the rebel forces, the guerillas, prior to Hood's advance, having conscripted in all sections to swell the ranks of the invading army crossing the Tennessee river. There is probably not any single body of Confederates, one thousand strong, anywhere between the western line of Georgia and the Mississippi river. The guerilla bands in this section are in squads of from six to thirty men, and as they plunder indiscriminately rebel sympathizers and Union people, there will be no hesitation of the residents of the disturbed districts to wipe them out.

Now that Hood is understood to have lost half his army, and to be closely pressed by the victorious forces of Gen. Thomas, while the rebels are starving and suffering the greatest privations from want of shelter, food and clothing, and while it seems almost impossible that the remnant of Hood's forces can cross the Tennessee River, which is reported to be very high and full of running ice, rendering the placing of pontoons a matter of great difficulty, it is reasonable to hope that his whole force will be captured or destroyed. Federal forces are assailing him in the flanks and rear, and should any portion of his men succeed in getting across the river, they will find a Federal army disputing their passage eastward, they will find the Mobile and Ohio Railroad destroyed in two or three places for long distances, and several strong bodies of Federal soldiers barring their retreat towards the old haunts of Forrest, or hope of reaching Mobile, Montgomery, or other places yet in somewhat secure rebel possession.

Two large expeditions recently left this place; it is not proper at present to mention their destination. The largest and most important is under command of the gallant, able, fearless General Grierson, who, prior to his assignment to this duty, had requested to be sent to Nashville, or put on other active duty; a thorough soldier, he is emulous of the laurels won by Sheridan, and believes that the United States has no finer body of cavalry than that under his command. Should Forrest and his outlaws cross the path of Grierson's men, we may be certain they will suffer more than they did at Murfreesboro.

The other expedition, striking at a different point, will operate in conjunction with General Grierson.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

State Items—Military and General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864.

After mature deliberation of the matter, and balancing of conflicting opinions, Gov. Morton has concluded not to call an extra session of the Legislature prior to the regular one, as not being demanded by the interests of the State. Members can therefore govern themselves accordingly.

The dispatch sent from this city to the *Times*, and contained in yesterday's (Dec. 26,) issue of that sheet, to the effect that the finding of the Military Commission condemned Bowles, Horsey and Milligan to be shot, and Humphreys to be imprisoned during the war, is a canard got up for political effect. The sentence of the Commission has not yet been promulgated, and is known only to members of the Commission, General Hovey, and the President and his advisers. All reports concerning it are, therefore, but random guesses.

Lieuts. Hadley and Chisman, of the 7th Indiana regiment, who were taken prisoners by the rebels at the battle of the Wilderness, on the 4th of May, arrived here to-day. They escaped from the guard, with a number of other prisoners, at Columbia, S. C., and journeyed 400 miles on foot to Knoxville. They traveled by night only, and were furnished with food by the negroes. Captain DeHart, of the 46th Indiana, with a number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the 2d and 3d Battery, and 11th, 34th, 46th, 50th and 67th Indiana regiments, who have for some time past been prisoners in Texas, have been forwarded, and are now on their way to this city, where they will remain until exchanged.

The State Teachers' Association commences its session to-night, at Richmond. A number of delegates from this city went down to-day. Governor Morton is expected to deliver an address before the association to-morrow night.

The Reports of various officers of the State are well under way and rapidly approaching completion; that of the Adjutant General shows that up to this date numbers of volunteers sent to the field from Indiana, including sixty days', three months', one hundred days', six months', one year's, two years' and three years' men in all branches of the service, to be one hundred and forty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-two (143,252). The number of drafted men has not yet been ascertained.

The Judges of the Supreme Court did not get together last week as was expected, but will meet the latter part of this week. The twenty-second volume of the Indiana Reports was issued to-day, and early copies are now ready for delivery. The whole edition will be ready in a few days.

A grand festival is in progress at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and the ancient brethren are having a grand reunion. The proceeds of the affair is to go towards re-furnishing the Hall.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri Legislature—Execution of a Rebel Spy—Meteorological Matters, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The Missouri Legislature has been organized, Mr. Lovelace, of Montgomery, has been elected Speaker of the House, and Mr. Draper Clerk.

Thomas L. Price, the defeated candidate for Governor, is busy asking the Senators to confirm his nomination as Railroad Fund Commissioner. The radicals oppose him on the ground that Gov. Fletcher should have the appointment.

Boats are advertised for Cairo, to leave to-morrow. The soft and mild weather of the past few days has cleared the river of ice, and a free and uninterrupted navigation will be resumed immediately. The breaking up of the ice, which occurred yesterday, was attended with some mishaps to the boats laid up at the different points along the shore. The Ingomar, Yellow Stone and Ella Deans, laid up near the docks, were considerably injured. The Ingomar has one side completely torn out, including guards, and the greater portion of her upper works. The Yellow Stone was crowded against a dyke and badly stove in. The Ella Deans and Louise were not injured beyond the loss of stanchions, hog chains and a portion of their upper works. The breaking of the gorge below caused the river to fall very rapidly, and left a number of boats tied to the bank almost dry. A gentleman up from Widow Waters' this morning, reports the river clear at that point. When the ice gave way it carried off the Platte Valley and a gunboat, sinking the latter badly, while the former will no doubt be considerably injured in her voyage in the field of ice. The river fell four and a half feet at this point last evening, but is still considerably higher than it was before the breeze started up. The late rains, which have been general, will soon swell the upper rivers, and afford a good boating stage. Below the river is clear of ice to Alton, and the little steamer Farmer's City came down from that port yesterday. The regular Alton packet will resume business to-morrow. Yesterday morning the reporters of the city papers and a few others received word that a rebel spy named James M. Uts was to be executed at 11 o'clock in the jail yard. So secretly had the preparations been made and the plans kept that nobody knew anything of the case or the intended hanging. The prisoner was executed by hanging about noon. He was convicted on undisputable proof of coming to this city as a rebel spy during Price's invasion, and sending a letter in cypher to Price's army, giving information concerning the force in this city. He had served in the rebel army, and was a member of the Southern branch of the O. A. K. organization.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Col. J. H. Baker, of the 10th Minnesota, has been appointed to the position of Provost Marshal General for the Department of Missouri. Col. Davis, who discharged the duties of Provost Marshal General during the interval following the resignation of Col. Dora, is assigned to the important position of inspector, in connection with the office. Col. Baker is succeeded as Post Commander, by Col. J. M. Wider, of the 1st Missouri.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Latest from the Front—The pursuit of Hood Continued.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tuesday Dec. 27.

There is no news from below. Gen. Thomas' Headquarters are at Pulaski. Our forces are still in pursuit of the enemy. The weather is somewhat unfavorable. Christmas day passed off pleasantly in this city. We have no Railroad communication with the North at present, the damages in the neighborhood of Molin being still unrepaired. We have mail communication with Chattanooga. The damages of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad are being repaired rapidly and by Thursday next trains will run through from this city to Chattanooga.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Robbing Case—Arrest of One of the Parties—Legislative and General News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

On Monday night a young man named Andrew J. Smith, of Franklin county, a discharged soldier, was enticed away from the public square in this city by three rejected substitutes, on the plea of finding a boarding house. When in the vicinity of Lamb's foundry they robbed him of between ninety and one hundred dollars and two revolvers, and decamped with their booty. At about 12 o'clock the same night Officer Ducols arrested one of the robbers, named Philip Hill, and committed him to jail.

The First National Bank of this city sold ninety-one thousand dollars in 10-40 Government bonds to-day. The stock will be withdrawn from the market on Monday next.

Abundance of boarding accommodations have been secured for the members of the Legislature soon to assemble.

Hon. S. M. Cullom, Representative elect to Congress from this district, arrived in the city from Washington. The health of Hon. J. K. Dubois is rapidly improving.

Dyer and Hawkins, charged with the murder of Gray, and shooting of McGinnis, leaving him for dead, near Decatur, have had an examination before Justices Greer and Faulkner, and were recommitted to jail for trial.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS

Several of the Land Pirates Captured.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—Another St. Albans raider was arrested here to-day.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 27.—Three of the St. Albans raiders made their escape from Canada by secreting themselves in the cars till across the line, then proceeded to Lebanon, N. H., and enlisted, receiving the bounty, hoping to get back to Dixie at Uncle Sam's expense. They were, however, detected, and are now in the State prison at Concord. A considerable amount of money was found in their possession.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Incidents of Hardee's Evacuation and Sherman's Occupation—The City fully in Our Hands.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 26.—The steamer California arrived here at a late hour last evening in fifty-eight hours from Fort Pulaski, bringing important dispatches from Gen. Sherman, and the glorious confirmatory intelligence of the capture of Savannah on the 21 inst.

On the 20th, Sherman having nearly completed the investment of the city, and captured Fort Lee and several other minor outworks in the immediate vicinity of the principal intrenchments surrounding the city, and planting his seige batteries in such close proximity to the rebel lines as to command effectually every position held by the forces under the command of Gen. Hardee, sent a summons by a flag of truce to the effect that if the place was not in a certain time surrendered, a bombardment and assault would at once commence.

To this summons the military rebel General sent back a reply that his communications were yet open and his men fully supplied with sustenance of every kind, he was enabled to withstand a long seige, and was determined to hold the city to the very last moment, and defend the citizens' property which had been placed under his protection, until his forces were overpowered and compelled to surrender.

Every preparation had been made by Sherman to assault the rebel position the next day, but when the morning of the 21st dawned it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated their intrenchments. Several regiments of infantry were immediately advanced, who took possession of them, and shortly afterwards Sherman entered the city at the head of his body guard, and received from the hands of a deputation of citizens the surrender of the place.

It appears that Gen. Hardee, on the night of the 20th, seeing the impossibility of holding the city, and fearing that the only means of escape left open, across the Savannah, was likely to be cut off at any moment, determined to avail himself of this route for his retreat. His troops were set to work to partially destroy the navy yard and government property, and at midnight, under the protection of two iron-clads, succeeded in crossing the Savannah River, over the causeway to the north side, intending to push forward to Charleston. Thirty-two thousand bales of cotton were stored in the city, which the rebels, in their haste, neglected to destroy. The two iron-clad rams were sunk, and all the Government property and stores which they could not carry off with them they burned or threw into the river. Four small steamers, one a gunboat, were captured, which, together with the cotton, and a large amount of rebel munitions of war, form a part of the spoils of Sherman's victorious army.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—The *World's* special from Fortress Monroe, Dec. 26th, learns from Major Gray, of Gen. Sherman's staff, particulars of the capture of Savannah.

The surrender was made by the Mayor and Council. Sherman's and Slocum's headquarters are in the city. The demand for the surrender was made on the 16th, and Sherman closed his dispatch with Hood's words to the negro troops at Dalton, to the effect that if his demand was not complied with he would take no prisoners. Hardee replied he could and would hold the city. Sherman proceeded to complete his investment of the city, but owing to the swamps on the north side could not at once extend his lines in that direction. General Hatch's division of Foster's force held the left of our line occupying the upper part of Tutchin's Island, completely blockading ingress or egress over the river, below which a ferry boat was discovered plying between the city and Union causeway. This was the hole through which Hardee got out. Our prisoners are increased by constantly finding them secreted. The city is so full of citizens, refugees and others that many live in the streets. Nearly 300 Union prisoners have succeeded in reaching our lines. The Millen prisoners are supposed to be forty miles south of Savannah.

The news from Thomas is also glorious. He has brought Hood to a stand on the north side of the Tennessee River, it being impassable.

Hood is without artillery and pontoons. Thomas proposes to move on Hood and force a fight or surrender.

The Charleston *Courier* of Friday contains an order prohibiting non-combatants entering the city, except to pass through the city. Slaves of owners residing beyond the city limits, except those left to take charge of unprotected estates, are to be sent out of the city.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: It is understood that Mr. Fessenden is a candidate for the French mission. Some people consider his chances very good.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—Steamers from New Orleans bring dates of the 18th, 19th and 20th. The steamships George Cromwell and Cahawba, from New York, arrived at New Orleans on the 9th.

The New Orleans *Times'* Natchez correspondent, dating the 17th, says a rebel force 1,200 strong crossed the swamps of Black River on the 15th to escort Semmes across the Mississippi. Colonel Farrar ascertained that they were 18 miles below Vidalia on the 16th, but could not obtain permission to attack them.

The cotton traders of Natchez are making preparations for a large business. Cotton is moving briskly, but not in large amounts.

Business at Matamoras was very lively. The receipts were 300 bales per day. At New Orleans on the 18th a lively business was done in cotton; 200 bales sold at full prices; middling $1.21@1.23; strictly middling $1.24; low $1.18@1.21. No material in changed prices.

On the 26th the steamer Darling, from Memphis for Cincinnati, passed with 123 bales of cotton.

J. B. Davis, a noted guerilla, &c., was hanged on the 23d at Fort Pickering, Memphis.

The Ohio River at this point is higher than at any previous time during the year, and is still rising.

THE GREAT FLEET.

Latest from Admiral Porter's Expedition—Important Hints and Rumors.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—The Navy Department has no later intelligence from Rear Admiral Porter's fleet. No news has been received up to this hour (3 o'clock) this afternoon, of army and naval operations in any quarter.

Alexander Gaw, Chancellor of the Prussian Legation, died here to-day.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—A letter from Fortress Monroe, dated Dec. 24th, says that a heavy storm had been prevailing along the coast for the last four days, causing considerable damage to shipping.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., Tuesday, Dec. 27.—The Legislature met pursuant to adjournment. In the Senate, Judge Fagg, of Pike county, was elected Secretary. Other appointments were made in both branches. Gov. Hall's message will be delivered to-morrow. It is understood to be a lengthy document. Tom Price, the defeated Democratic candidate for the Governorship, is endeavoring to obtain an appointment as Fund Commissioner.

The Wages of Sin.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—Jeff. Davis having asked an increase of salary, a bill has been passed by the rebel Senate to provide for lighting and warming the executive mansion, and for a supply of forage and commissary stores for the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the Confederate States. The Richmond *Examiner* ridicules the scheme.

Killed Again.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—A gentleman who arrived here to-night informs the *American* that Mosby while sitting in a house near Middleburg, Va., was fired at through the window. The shot took effect in his bowels, and he died on Friday last. The party professes to have seen Mosby after he was wounded.

Honors to the Departed.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—Arrangements are making for the reception, by officers of the army, navy and civil service of the United States, of the remains of Mr. Dayton, now daily expected on the steamer Lafayette, from Havre.

Arrested.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—Report says Windsor, the defaulting teller of the Mercantile Bank, has been arrested in London.

POSTSCRIPT.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatches—From Wilmington—News from Rebel Channels—New York and Washington Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—Advices from Wilmington through rebel sources show that the gale continued on the 21st and 22nd, but subsided on the 23rd the sea becoming quite smooth.

It is supposed that Porter's attack would be made on the morning of the 24th.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is sending out instructions for the collection of two dollars per gallon on all spirits that may be distilled and sold, or distilled and removed for consumption or sale, on and after the 1st of January next, in accordance with the bill recently passed by Congress, which has been approved by the President.

The Potomac is again navigable, though there is much floating ice. Mail boats have lately brought to Washington, from City Point, a large number of army officers on leave of absence.

Subscriptions to the 10-40 loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amount to $373,000, and to the 7-30 loan $1,560,000.

New York Items.

At dinner yesterday, at the New York State soldiers' rooms, Admiral Farragut and Commodore Drayton made speeches. The Admiral expressed his delight at the presence of soldiers and sailors, and the efforts for their care, and made acknowledgments for the cordial reception he has everywhere received. Commodore Drayton paid a high compliment to the gallantry of the flag-ship, and of our sailors in the passage of Fort Morgan, and in naval engagements generally during the war.

Maj. Gen. Herron, Inspector General of Gen. Canby's department, leaves to-night for the West. Maj. Gen. John A. Logan is in the city.

The reported capture of cotton at Savannah has caused a considerable fall in the market, and is the subject of much comment. One of the morning papers suggest that it be presented to Sherman's army, to be divided similar to prize money in the navy. Another thinks if the same policy is pursued as at Memphis and Vicksburg, the Government will get very little of it. Another suggests that the Government ship cotton to Europe and sell it for gold, to replenish the Treasury. A report is in circulation that much of the Savannah cotton is owned on English and French account.

The subject for relief for our prisoners is agitated in a long editorial in the *Times*. It insists upon the acceptance of the rebel proposition in exchange man for man until all our white soldiers are released. The large excess of our hands will leave ample surplus for any scheme of retaliation the Government may entertain respecting negro soldiers. The writer thinks there is too much humanity in the North to render wholesale retaliation upon all rebel prisoners feasible.

The *World* thinks editorially that it is advisable for our Government to offer, during the present military successes, terms of peace to the rebels on the basis of unreserved submission to the Constitution. It says the offer would probably be rejected by the rebel leaders, but would be favored by the people of the South, and cause trouble and dissension.

News from St. Domingo has just been received. The people are still fighting earnestly to drive out the Spaniards and regain their nationality. A manifesto has been widely circulated which insists upon the recognition of the independence of St. Domingo as the only foundation for a treaty of peace.

Rebel News.

Rebel papers are doing magnificent lying in regard to the atrocities of Sherman and his officers in their march through Georgia. According to these stories, Gen. Sherman made his headquarters at Howell Cobb's house—then ordered everything destroyed, and the negroes robbed of their shoes and clothing.

The Macon *Telegraph* fires the Southern heart by saying Gen. Kilpatrick ordered dinner at a house in Burke county, and made the lady set by the fireside while he had three negro women to dine with him. It tells other interesting stories of the same purpose.

The Richmond correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* claims having had a personal interview with Gen. Lee on the subject of arming the negroes. Gen. Lee thought the South could make better soldiers of the negroes than the North could, and said he would give them the promise of a home after freedom, as the North had not. Gen. Cooper was of the same opinion.

This correspondent had an interview with Jeff. Davis, in which the latter spoke in disapproval of the St. Albans raid. He asserts that Georgia deserves Sherman's devastation on account of the trouble Gov. Brown had made in the Confederacy.

The Richmond *Whig* says there is no reason why the Southern people should be discouraged, but on the contrary they should rejoice. The South is now relatively stronger than she ever has been, and the results of the recent operations it considers as eminently favorable to the Southern cause.

The *Examiner* says they will have a merry Christmas next year, and even this year they can be merry in thinking that things might have been a great deal worse than they are, and imagines the coming Christmas under General Butler's control.

Governor Watts' proclamation, mentioned last night, is addressed to the men and boys of Alabama. General Green tells the people to come at all hazards, in squads or singly, and bring any arms they may have.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 24th, reviews the rebel military situation, and is unable to draw much consolation from it. It is admitted that Sherman made an unobstructed march through Georgia, and if he takes Savannah, will make the line of the Savannah river valuable for strategic purposes to Augusta, unless navigation is impeded. It thinks he will march at once to Branchville. It admits that Hood's movements are sadly unsuccessful, and says that Stoneman's raid has cost them the lead-works, if nothing more. It thinks the reverses do not argue want of men but bad management on the part of leaders, and says that the direction of the rebel armies must hereafter be under one head.

☞ For Afternoon Telegraph see Second Page.

CHRISTMAS FEAST FOR POOR CHILDREN.—There was hardly a happier sight in Chicago during the festivities of Christmas than was seen on Saturday last at the "Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum" on Michigan street.

The noble-hearted ladies who have the management of this praiseworthy charity, did not forget that the destitute little ones confided to their care could enjoy a happy and merry Christmas as well as the children of palatial homes, and they took as much pains to provide enjoyment for these little waifs as if they had been the offspring of princes.

There was the Christmas tree adorned with toys, dolls and cornucopias, and tables loaded with cakes and good things, and plenty of nice books also, and all that could make children happy. As the eager crowd of fatherless ones gathered about the tree, singing "Rally round the Flag, boys," we thought it was as beautiful a sight as Chicago could present on that day. The ladies were there distributing with their own hands the bountiful presents, and many a little heart beat with unwonted joy, and many a little eye was dimmed with tears of delight. Kind friends outside provided also more substantial and lasting comforts in the way of clothing and garments.

It was pleasant to see their glee, and it was even pleasanter to know that there were generous hearts among our people willing and glad to remember those who, but for them, would have had a cheerless Christmas.

Every child received a present according to its preference. Some wanted dolls, some wanted horses, some wanted knives, some wanted wagons, some wanted flags, some wanted books, all wanted candies and cakes, and all received just what they desired.

If our citizens who have been liberally supporting this institution could have seen how Christmas was passed there, they would have been more than repaid for all they have given, because such thoughtful and pains-taking care for the children's happiness could not exist without great fidelity and conscientiousness in every relation. A visit at any time to this most needful and blessed institution will convince any one of the great good it is effecting.

OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—About one o'clock on Tuesday morning one of Parmelee's omnibusses arrived as usual at the Michigan Southern depot, from the Michigan Central. Among the passengers was a sick soldier, of the 8th Wisconsin, named Peter Sonfrow, from Little Rock, Ark. Finding that the trains did not connect, he desired to be taken to one of the hotels, trains, etc. While engaged in conversation with the driver, the horses ran away and he was so violently thrown as to suffer a fracture of the right leg. Mr. George H. Cole, depot policeman, made every exertion to aid the sufferer, and Dr. Dodge twice came to the relief of the victim. Being a discharged soldier, the military authorities could give no orders in the matter, and he was sent to the city hospital.

Artesian Well.

The following certificate of the quality of the water flowing from the Artesian well, will be read with interest:

CHICAGO, Dec. 27, 1864.

Mr. Shufeldt—Dear Sir: I send herewith the result of a chemical examination of the sample of water which was transmitted to me by you as coming from the Artesian well.

A gallon of this water holds 71 72-100 troy grains of solid mineral substances in solution. They consist mainly of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia with smaller proportions of sulphate of lime and sulphate of magnesia; chloride of magnesium, very little chloride of sodium and traces of alumina and silicic acid.

By one of the mineral ingredients which it contains it deserves the name of "temporary" hard water.

Found it—contrary to the prevailing opinion—free of sulpheretted hydrogen. It is beautifully clear and transparent, and therefore admirably adapted for drinking purposes.

I am yours very respectfully,

DR. F. MOHLA.

New Advertisments.

THOSE ELEGANT EVENING ROBES for gents' use that have been detained at Suspension Bridge the past ten days have arrived in season for New Years at ELY'S FURNISHING HOUSE, Kinzie's Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY and basement BRICK HOUSE. On Ohio street, east of Clark, at a decided bargain for a few days only. For sale by S. B. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn street.

MELODEON FOR SALE, ONE of ESTEY'S celebrated six-octave Piano case Melodeons, with the harmonium attachment, and all the late improvements. Is very sweet and powerful in tone, and in complete order. Will be sold at a great sacrifice as the owner is leaving the city. Call at office at 217 Fourth avenue.

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS. A special conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, of Knights Templar, will be held at their asylum, Masonic Temple, this (WEDNESDAY) evening, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock, for work by order of E. C. A. M. BENNETT, Recorder.

CHEAP PIANO—A good second hand Piano, by Boardman & Gray, in good order, and will be kept so for one year, to be sold for $125. Apply for one week at 366 West Lake street, west of Ann.

ST. GEORGE'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. The Ladies' FIRST SOCIABLE will be given to the members of this Association,

On Wednesday Eve'g, Dec. 28, 1864

At 7½ o'clock precisely, at their hall, 226 South Clark street. Gentlemen's Tickets, $1.00; ladies', 50 cents each, including refreshments, Music, Recitations, Songs and short speeches will be on the programme. Tickets for sale at the door and by officers of the Association.

McPHAIL & CO.'S STAR PIANOS. Just received another supply of those magnificent styles of the Star Piano, No. 16 and 17. These instruments are beautiful beyond description. You must see and hear them. H. T. MERRILL & CO. Wholesale Agents, 91 Washington street, Chicago.

A FEW TONS OF HACKLED HUSKS For Sale. Apply at 20 Lasalle street, or address P.O. Box 6351.

EMPLOYMENT.—Any person enclosing 30 cents to "A," Box 224, Natchez, Miss., will receive by return mail from a discharged soldier of the U. S. A., the recipe for making Excelsior Small Beer, from which I made $100 per month for three months, and it was recommended by the regimental, Brigade and Division Surgeons. (The ingredients can be obtained of any regimental sutler or Sutler.) Also the recipe for making the celebrated Mineral Soda Water and Western Cider without apples, which has the full flavor of Apple Cider and will not get sold by standing.

TO GROCERS, BAKERS AND FLOUR DEALERS.—500 bbls Flour, comprising all grades of White Winter, Red Winter and Spring Extras on consignment and for sale at the ruling market price. W. H. UNDERHILL, 237 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

W. H. UNDERHILL, FLOUR, PRODUCE & COMMISSION MERCHANT, 237 Lake-St., Chicago, Ill. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Will give personal attention to the purchase and shipment of all kinds of Produce.

GROCERY STAND FOR SALE. A first-class grocery stand on the West Side, doing a business of nearly forty thousand dollars a year, with a stock of about four thousand dollars for sale, for cash. Address "GROCERY," P. O. Box 1448.

MY TRUNDLE BED; or, Recollections of Childhood.—The above is the title of a beautiful song sung by the Hutchinson Family, written by J. C. Baker, of the Baker Family. Send 25 cents to the publisher, H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street, and get a copy.

THE EMPLOYEES AT CHICAGO SHOPS return their acknowledgment to Robert Hale, Esq., Superintendent of C. & A. R. R. Co., for the liberal and gentlemanly presents of Turkeys for Christmas.

DEARBORN SEMINARY, 83 WABASH AVENUE. The next term of this School for Young Ladies will begin on TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1865. Catalogues can be obtained by calling at the Seminary.

PRODUCERS BANK, Chicago. Capital, $100,000. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Will be organized and open for business on or about January next, at No. 46 Clark street. DIRECTORS—ISAAC G. DAY, of Day, Allen & Co., Chicago; C. H. DOOLITTLE, President Oneida Central Bank, Utica, N. Y.; HIBBARD PORTER, Chicago; BENJ. FIELD, Albion, N. Y.; R. B. DOOLITTLE, Chicago; A. STONE, of Harris, Stone & Co., Chicago; ... Dodge, Collier & Co., Chicago; R. D. STEPHENS, President First National Bank, Marion, Iowa; CHAS. F. KELLOGG, of King, Kellogg & Co., Chicago; E. B. TALCOTT, Oswego, N. Y. Deposits received and collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, and Interest will be allowed on Deposits by special agreement. Prompt and special attention will be given to the purchase and sale of all kinds of United States securities. H. DOOLITTLE, President. E. B. TALCOTT, Vice President.

New Advertisments.

JULIUS BAUER & CO., 99 South Clark-st., and 89 Washington-st., Chicago, AND 544 Broadway, New York.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE GOLD MEDAL KNABE & CO. PIANOS.

The great Thalberg says—"I find your square pianos equal, if not superior, to any in this country."

Gottschalk says—"The Knabe & Co. pianos are exceedingly remarkable for their TONE. I do not hesitate to declare that they are equal if not superior to the best manufactured in Europe or in this country."

The eminent pianist Satter says—"I find it in every particular most excellent, &c."

M. Strakosch, in a congratulatory letter, writes—"In my opinion they rank among the very highest in this country."

The violinist Vieuxtemps says—"I was delighted on hearing the clear and full tone of your REALLY FIRST CLASS PIANOS."

E. Muzio, director Italian Opera, unhesitatingly declares—"I consider them unsurpassed in BRILLIANCY and EXCELLENCE and PRE-EMINENT, WITHOUT A RIVAL IN THIS COUNTRY OR IN EUROPE."

Carl Anschutz, director German Opera, praises "their great power and sweetness of tone," and their "peculiar sweet, singing quality."

CELEBRATED MELODEONS AND PARLOR ORGANS.

We are Manufacturers and Importers of all kinds of Musical Instruments AND STRINGS.

Having connection with manufacturing Houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, which prepare us to furnish to Wholesale Dealers at manufacturing prices, it will be to their advantage to call and examine our well selected stock, (either here or in New York) before purchasing elsewhere.

100 NEW PIANOS TO RENT. J. BAUER & CO., 99 South Clark, and 89 Washington-st., Chicago, and 544 Broadway, New York.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in PAPER AND PAPER STOCK, PRINT PAPER, BOOK PAPER, WRAPPING PAPER AND FLOUR SACKS, Flat Bottom, warranted the best made. CASH FOR RAGS. 20 LASALLE STREET.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING BARGAINS IN CLOTHING BARGAINS IN CLOTHING AT BARTLETT'S. AT BARTLETT'S. AT BARTLETT'S. THE ENTIRE WINTER STOCK THE ENTIRE WINTER STOCK THE ENTIRE WINTER STOCK Must be Closed Out. Must be Closed Out. Must be Closed Out. WM. BARTLETT, 131 & 133 Randolph Street, SHERMAN HOUSE.

CARBUTT'S DOUBLE PORTRAIT CARTE DE VISITE. Is a bona fide Double Portrait, allowing change of dress, &c., and is not made by reflection with a mirror as made by others. Call and see the originals at CARBUTT'S ART GALLERY, 131 LAKE STREET.

MUSICAL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. MUSIC BOOKS—In superb full gilt bindings. FLUTINAS AND ACCORDEONS—Elegant inlaid, of French manufacture. COTTAGE ORGANS AND MELODEONS—Over forty different styles. Price $67 and upwards. PIANO COVERS—A fine assortment of broadcloth embroidered covers, in a variety of colors. Also, PIANO STOOLS, from the elegant Ottoman to the ordinary square stool. STEINWAY'S PIANOS. LYON & HEALEY, Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago.

LATEST NOVELTY IN LONDON AND PARIS. DOUBLE PORTRAITS AND GRAY VIGNETTES. The Gray Vignettes have a much more life like appearance than the common photographs. HINE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, No. 82 Clark street, opposite Court House. Albums for sale.

SALT. 4,000 bbls Fine Salt, in good packages, for sale, to close consignment. THOMAS HALE, No. 2 North Wells-st., up stairs.

SUBSTITUTES! ALWAYS ON HAND. GIBBS & CO., 134 South Clark Street, Room 6, up-stairs. Next door to the Provost Marshal's.

A MINK FUR COLLAR with brown silk lining, somewhat worn, was lost on Saturday evening, either on Carpenter street, between Randolph and Lake, or on Lake, between Union and Carpenter streets. The collar can be identified. A liberal reward is offered for it, either at the Tribune office or at JNO. C. FOLLER'S Dental Rooms, No. 85 Clark street.

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOK. WARWOOD, an Emancipation Novel. Sent by mail on receipt of price—$1.50. Trade supplied by S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Booksellers, Lake street.

$1,000,000. I want to travel for some good commission house selling consignments. Will sell goods if desired. Have had experience and can furnish first class city reference. Address "TRAVELER," P. O. Box 3011, Chicago, Ill.

New Advertisments.

GOOD PICTURES. Among the Paintings now on Exhibition At Butters' Auction Store, 107 DEARBORN STREET. One notices more particularly those having reference to the war by the different artists, as they appeal more intimately to our every day life and sympathies at the present time. In No. 83 are some fine representations of zouaves in costume, with landscape, the trees of which are touched in with freedom and boldness. No. 87 has force and vigor. ... Sale of above pictures takes place on FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 30th.

REMOVAL. MILLER & WILLMARTH Have removed to their new office, McGEE'S BUILDING, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF RANDOLPH AND LASALLE STS.

WHOLESALE IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE. HALL, KIMBARK & CO. OFFER AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

1000 Tons Bar Iron,
200 Tons Hoop and Band Iron,
100 Tons Sheet Iron,
100 Tons Plow Steel (English and American,)
50 Tons Spring Steel,
25 Tons Tool Cast Steel,
20 Tons Norway Nail Rods, (Benzon),
15 Tons Assorted Malleable Iron,
10 Tons Hand Pointed Horse Nails,
5 Tons N. W. and Pressed Horse Nails,
1000 Kegs Burden's Horse Shoes,
400 Kegs Burden's Mule Shoes,
300 Kegs Richardson's Horse Shoes,
4000 Kegs Nails, (Extra quality),
300 Kegs Boat Spikes,
400 Kegs Nuts and Washers,
100 Kegs Machine Bolts and Plow Bolts,
100 Casks Carriage Bolts,
1000 Sets Iron Axles (extra and common),
2000 Sets Thimble Skeins,
1000 Pairs Carriage and Express Springs,
1000 Pairs Seat Springs,
1000 Sets Wagon Hubs,
1500 Sets Pha. Carriage Hubs,
1000 Sets Wagon Spokes,
1500 Sets Best Hickory Spokes,

Bent Stuff and Turned Stuff for Wagons and Carriages, in Large and Complete Assortment.

HALL, KIMBARK & CO. 193 & 195 South Water Street, Chicago.

HO, FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE HOLIDAYS! A large and magnificent stock of rich and splendid Goods for the approaching season of friendly interchange of gifts, comprising every imaginable article into which the precious metals can be wrought. Having recently nearly doubled our room and facilities for business, we can say that we now have the Largest and Finest Store and Stock of Goods west of N. Y., And in addition, a fine collection of Original OIL PAINTINGS, FROM VARIOUS CELEBRATED ARTISTS IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE, which will be on FREE EXHIBITION AND SALE AT ALL TIMES. We will continue to offer such inducements to purchasers and such guarantees of fair dealing, as will merit a large and liberal patronage from an appreciative public. We respectfully invite our customers and the public to make us a call and look over the Beautiful and Exquisite Works of Art. It would be an ill attempt to enumerate them here; suffice to say, we have MORE THAN DOUBLE OUR HERETOFORE LARGE ASSORTMENT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING SOMETHING NEW! WE HAVE THE BEST VARIETY OF STYLES OF RICH SILVER WARE Ever exhibited in Chicago. We shall keep pace with the demand which a luxurious and cultivated taste may require. MATSON & HOES, 111 LAKE STREET.

DRS. P. & J. HUNTER, Physicians for Diseases of the Chest, embracing Catarrh, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Heart Disease, to which branch of their profession their practice is exclusively confined, may be consulted personally or by letter, daily, at their office 38 Washington street, Chicago. Office hours from ten a. m. to four p. m.

TUCKER'S PATENT SPRING BEDS AND FOLDING WOOD COTS, Are universally acknowledged to be the standard articles in the market. Inquire for TUCKER'S PATENT. For sale by the furniture dealers generally throughout the United States. At wholesale by HIRAM TUCKER, 117 and 119 Court street, Boston, Mass.

First Sharpening of the Season. At JAMES REDMOND'S Shop, 89 West Lake street. There were shod One Thousand and Three Horses in nine days with six men, allowing ten hours for a day's work! Beat this who can.

DRIED PEACHES. 100 barrels prime Halves Peaches, crop of 1863. 100 barrels prime new crop Quarters. 50 barrels prime new crop Pared Peaches. For sale by JOHN D. TUSTIN, 22 South Front st., Phila.

WM. B. YOUNG & CO., PLOW MANUFACTURERS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Invite the attention of farmers and dealers to their improved plows, which for light draft, excellence of construction, durability and finish, are unequalled. Circulars mailed on application as above.

New Advertisments.

PROSPECTUS OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Capital Stock, - - - $300,000
Working Capital, - - - 50,000
150,000 Shares, $2 each.

The property of this Company comprises the following described tracts, amounting in the aggregate to nearly SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES, between four and five hundred of which is in FEE SIMPLE, and, as will be seen, the daily product at this time is more than sufficient to pay a MONTHLY dividend of Two Per Cent. on Its Capital.

As every tract embraced in this Schedule is contiguous to large producing interests, and the greater portion free of "Royalty," it is confidently and reasonably expected that with a working fund of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS for the further development of their property, the dividends of the Company will shortly be largely increased. As a SAFE, PAYING INVESTMENT, Whether permanent, or for speculation merely, it is believed the inducements offered by this Company are second to none. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is asked as to the quantity, quality and location of the lands of this Company, more fully described in the following schedule:

No. ONE. One-half the working interest in the well known "ROWLEY WELLS," on BLOOD FARM, Oil Creek, now producing from EIGHTY to ONE HUNDRED AND TEN barrels of oil per day, giving to this interest twenty to twenty-eight barrels per day. There is another well on this lot, to a considerable depth, with tools fast, and a fair show of oil; and still another well being bored, with room for others.

No. TWO. The ENTIRE working interest in a well on the celebrated Clapp Farm, on Oil Creek, and near the famous "Williams," which produces ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE TO ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY barrels of oil per day. This well, known as well No. EIGHT, is now bored to the depth of four hundred and fifty feet, with a much better show than the "Williams" Well before the latter was pumped. (The "Williams" Well is five hundred and fifty feet deep.) From the indications, and the favorable location of this well (No. EIGHT), it is believed that when bored one hundred feet deeper, it will equal if it does not exceed in product the "Williams" Well. With this interest is an engine and fixtures.

No. THREE. A lease of eighty acres, more or less, (Geo. Albany) on Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio, but a short distance from the large producing wells on this creek, several of which were but recently struck, and among them the well of the "Duck Creek Oil Company" of this city, the stock of which, in consequence of their great success, has recently advanced from FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, the amount originally paid in, to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS per share, which price is freely offered, though in most cases it is held at a much higher figure. Length of Lease ten years; Royalty, one-fifth in bulk.

No. FOUR. A lease of twenty-nine acres, more or less, on Duck Creek, Washington County, Ohio, (J. Decker,) adjoining the above—is considered excellent territory. Length of lease, ten years; Royalty, one-fifth.

No. FIVE. A lease of thirty-five acres, more or less, (J. Boshear) on a run emptying into West Branch of Duck Creek about one-half mile from its mouth, in Washington County, Ohio. A vein of coal six feet thick is on the property, and it is considered by competent judges first-rate oil territory. Length of lease ten years; Royalty, one-fifth in bulk.

No. SIX. A lease of one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, on "Long Run," a tributary of the Little Muskingum, and about three miles from the same, in Washington County, Ohio, (John Walbright.) Property on this stream is regarded as very valuable. During the present month two good paying wells were obtained on this stream by the "Bergen Oil Company," of New York, a large and wealthy corporation, whose efforts for the delopment of this section of the country are being richly rewarded. Length of lease ten years. Royalty, one fifth.

No. SEVEN. TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES, more or less, in FEE SIMPLE—(Fleming) on West Hickory Creek, Venango County, Pa., with good producing wells in the immediate vicinity, both above and below this property. This tract is very valuable, and would alone, being held in fee, be a sufficient basis for a company.

No. EIGHT. ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY ACRES, more or less, in FEE SIMPLE, on Federal Creek, Morgan County, Ohio, (Alderman,) adjoining the celebrated Bishop Farm, the property of the "Federal Oil Co.," and in immediate vicinity of the lands of the "Ohio Petroleum Co., of New York. Both these companies are producing, and the latter, though yet in its infancy, recently declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on a capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS. The daily product of this Company has for some time been over one hundred barrels per day. The Federal Company, though with a more limited capital, have been successful in obtaining oil, and its prospects are such as must be gratifying to its stockholders. Scarcely an exception exists where a well bored on this stream has failed to produce oil in paying quantity, varying from six to one hundred barrels per day. It is confidently believed that a moderate expenditure will prove the property of the Triumph Oil Company as valuable as any of the lands bordering on Federal Creek.

Books of Subscription for a limited amount of the Stock of this Company are now open at the office of B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 190 South Water Street, Where parties subscribing can, on payment, receive Treasurer's receipts.

GILES CLOSING OUT DRY GOODS WITHOUT REGARD TO COST STRYKER & CO., AT No. 141 Lake Street, Contemplating a change in their business HAVE MARKED DOWN THEIR ENTIRE STOCK, And are now offering many of their goods at prices much below EASTERN JOBBING PRICES. Our Stock consists in part of Dress Goods, Cloths, Prints, Domestics, Gloves & Hosiery, Ribbons and Trimmings, Laces and Embroideries, Hoop Skirts and Balmorals, Woolen Goods, Flannels and Under Clothing. And a large and extensive assortment of CLOAKS AND SHAWLS! Those desiring bargains will do well to give us an early call. STRYKER & CO., No. 141 Lake Street.

Presentation Goods IN GREAT VARIETY —AT— GILES BROTHER & CO., 142 Lake Street. Have gotten up a splendid lot of fine American and Geneva Watches, Comprising many new and unique styles of their own workmanship, such as fine Diamond Set, Snow Engraved, Enamelled, Patent Magic Case, FINE TIME PIECES, SET IN Gold Bracelets and Finger Rings. MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE —AND— SOLID GOLD JEWELRY. Richly Chased Tea and Tete-a-tete Sets, Cups, Goblets, Urns, Ladles, Napkin Rings, &c., new Grecian and Medallion Pattern, Preserve, Jelly, Ice Cream and Sugar SPOONS, Knives and Forks, &c., put up in fine style for presents and keepsakes. A Variety of Opera Glasses, FRENCH CLOCKS, RICH PLATED WARE, JEWEL CASES, &c., &c. Having through our house in New York and Geneva very superior facilities for new styles and low prices, we would confidently invite all to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Dealers from surrounding towns will find our stock of valuable Watches, Clocks and Jewelry Materials very complete, and always at as low as can be bought of Manufacturers and Importers having their offices in New York.

Great Central Route! FROM CHICAGO to NEW YORK, BOSTON, And all the principal towns in the EASTERN STATES, VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GREAT WESTERN, NEW YORK CENTRAL And connecting Roads. Through passengers via this route are not required to procure "passports," nor are they subject to any delay or inconvenience on account of the recent order in regard to foreign travel. Through Tickets for sale in all Western Railroad Offices, and in Chicago at General Ticket Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Tremont House Block; also, at the Depot, foot of Lake street. A. WALLINGFORD, Gen'l Western Agent G. W. Railway, 91 Lake street, Chicago.

PAPER BAGS For Grocers and Millers. PAPER FLOUR SACKS, The best made. Grocers' Bags, Manilla and wrapping. Also, Burlap, Gunny and Grain Bags, of all sizes, at Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, HART, ASTEN & CO., 183 S. Water-st., Chicago.

BETTER THAN 10 PER CENT STOCK FOR SALE. For a few days only, Lot 8, Block 44, and Wharfing Lot 4, Block "O," with warehouse thereon, "Original Town Chicago." Said premises now rented under a four years lease for $7,250, $10,000 or $12,000 of the purchase money can remain four or five years at eight per cent interest. Inquire at my office foot of N. Washington street. GALEN EASTMAN.

CLOSING SALE OF RETAIL STOCK STILL CONTINUES. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake Street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Elegant Designs OF FURNITURE. At W. W. STRONG'S, 205 Randolph street.

7-30 U. S. NOTES. Subscriptions received and Notes on hand for immediate delivery, by SECOND NATIONAL BANK.

U. S. 7 3-10 LOAN. Subscriptions Received by the FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, 30 LASALLE STREET. Notes delivered at Express stations free of charge. A COMMISSION OF ONE QUARTER PER CENT. allowed to all subscribers, and the most liberal commissions allowed to Banks and Bankers. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. Chicago, December 19th, 1864.

AUCTION SALE OF DISTILLERY. Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of power conferred upon me ... [illegible] ... Third day of January, 1865. [illegible] Collector of Internal Revenue, First District, State of Illinois. Chicago, Dec. 28, 1864.

Chicago Tribune.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The details of Sherman's grand march from Atlanta to the Atlantic, which we print elsewhere, will be read with avidity in the light of the consummation of the great expedition at Savannah. The narrative is taken from the diary of an officer who accompanied the expedition, and therefore possesses the merit of accuracy and freshness of style which a narrative taken from second hand could not have. It gives the lie to the bombastic utterances of the rebel journals and to the no less atrocious statements of such northern prints as the N. Y. *World*, that Sherman's army was demoralized and straggling, that it was out of provisions and the men disheartened, that its columns were harrassed and defeated, and that if it arrived at the sea coast, it would only be as a disorganized mob fleeing for safety. Instead of that it was like the victorious marches of Cæsar and Perseus, carrying terror and dismay wherever its eagles appeared, winning victory at every blow, and emerging with its long trains of captives, spoils and slaves—slaves unlike the Roman captives, for they came in, chainless and disenthralled. We are too deeply interested in the events of the day: they crowd upon us too rapidly and suddenly; our hearts are engaged rather than our intellects, so that we cannot calmly sit down and gauge this miracle as a purely military movement, divested of its immediate influences which so closely concern us. But history, with its calm, unprejudiced pen and all-embracing eye, will measure its value and assign to Sherman's march a place parallel with the Anabasis and the best efforts of Marlborough, Napoleon and Wellington.

NEW YORK RAILROAD CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE NORTHWEST.

New York, having failed in defeating the Union cause at the recent election, has turned its attention now to damaging the Northwest. Not content with drawing from us millions of dollars annually, in the shape of extortionate freight and high tolls, it has commenced a system of discrimination in favor of States situated south of Illinois, which, if submitted to, cannot fail to cripple Northwestern interests.

A few days since the New York Railroad Managers held a meeting, and decided to advance the rates of fourth-class freight to $1.60 per 100 lbs from Chicago. The western roads leading from this city remonstrated with them against such a step—sent dispatches, letters and agents, but all to no effect. The rate was advanced 25c per 100 lbs, on provisions, on the previously high rates.

But even this advance is not so much complained of, as the discrimination which is made against Chicago and the Northwest, and in favor of Cincinnati. Provisions sent from this city to New York are charged at the rate of $1.60 ℔ 100 lbs, while the product sent from Cincinnati is charged only $1.20 ℔ 100 lbs. Here is a discrimination against the packers of the Northwest of 40c ℔ 100 lbs—within a fraction of ½c ℔ lb. Now, every business man knows that this is simply an outrage—a deliberate attempt to injure the Northwest. The excuses made by railroad managers of a blockade of freight as being the cause of the recent advance in rates, falls to the ground in the face of this outrageous discrimination.

But the discrimination does not end here. There is another phase of it aimed directly at the packing interest of the Northwest. Dressed Hogs, being perishable property, are usually rated at double the freight of provisions; but when the recent advance in rates was made, the rate for Dressed Hogs was not changed, and the railroads are now carrying this perishable property at an advance only of 30c per 100 lbs over Mess Pork, &c. This is a transparent attempt to foster the New York packing interest at the expense of the packers of the Northwest.

These are the facts in the case. Now to the remedy. The officers of the Western railroads are opposed to such outrageously high rates and such barefaced discrimination; but they are powerless. The Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroads might combine and refuse to feed these New York railroads, and thus bring them to terms; but the truth is, the stockholders and directors of these Western railroads are connected with this Eastern conspiracy, and the officers are powerless. If the Western roads were owned by Western men, the matter would be different, but there is so little of these stocks owned in the West, that it is a difficult matter to pick up a Western man to make a director of.

There is therefore only one remedy. Let the packers and business men of the Northwest hold a convention and meeting, and agree not to ship a pound of freight by rail road till the railroads come to reasonable terms. Let the Eastern men wait till the opening of navigation for provisions if they feel disposed to continue such an unjust system of discrimination.

THE FENIANS.

We published yesterday resolutions of the Fenian Brotherhood of Chicago to the effect that they "believe it to be the duty of our Government, in protection of our national honor and in just self defense, to declare open and honorable war against said English Government," and pledging the Chicago Circle "to raise immediately 5,000 men upon the sole conditions of being ordered forward at the earliest moment, by the shortest route, to meet the common enemy of Ireland and America."

It appears, then, that the Chicago Circle of Fenians have 5,000 men ready to fight England who are not ready to fight Jeff. Davis. They make no scruple of tendering their services in the former case and withholding them in the latter.

If the Fenians want to fight England to free Ireland, it is hypocritical and treacherous in them to cloak this real intent under a pretended desire "to sustain the national honor" of the United States and to promote our work of "self-defence" in the present contest. If they want to fight for Ireland instead of the United States, their place is in Ireland, and not in the United States. By returning to Ireland they will have no difficulty in getting somebody to tread on their coat-tails, and will have abundant opportunity to kill all the Englishmen they can. If they wish to fight England, not from a desire to free Ireland, but from a real desire to "protect our national honor," and to aid us (borrowing their own language) in the work of "just self defence," they need not wait for a war with England. Indeed in already waiting for three years and eight months, during every hour of which our country and our government have been in a very death struggle, not only for national honor, but for national existence, these five thousand fighting Fenians, "spoiling for a mill," have shown themselves singularly blind to the ample opportunities before them of gratifying this pretended desire! The utmost offence they can allege against England, is that she has stood neutral, with a leaning towards the rebels. Yet if these five thousand Fenians are itching for a fight, though for four years while enjoying the protection of our Government they have stood aloof from defending it, does it not look very much as if the Fenians also were "neutral, with leanings towards the rebels?" The English owe no allegiance and no gratitude to our Government, and have the right to be neutral. The Fenians owe both, yet have been practically neutral. Is this a state of facts calculated to inspire Americans with an intense desire to fight the battles of the Fenians for the freedom of Ireland? As respects the "leanings" of the Fenians of Chicago, we hazard little in saying that every one of them voted the ticket most in sympathy with Jeff. Davis, at the last election. They are far more unanimously on that side than are that portion of the people of England who would have to fight her battles in case of war. These would necessarily be, not the aristocracy, against whom our complaint lies, but the working classes, most of whom are with us in spirit and sympathy in this contest. That England has given us ground for declaring war upon her, we do not doubt. Whether it has been a wise policy on our part to avoid such a war we have considered an open question. But a demand for such war, on the ground that England has been an ally of the rebels, comes with a bad grace from those who are not prepared to fight the rebels themselves. They are the chief "common enemy of Ireland and America," and if the Fenian's desire to be led against them, the President's last call will enable them to "be ordered forward at the earliest moment," and Grant and Sherman will show them "the shortest route."

THOMAS AND HOOD.

Hood was born under an unlucky star, and its baleful influence continue to follow him. Defeated, and well nigh destroyed in the two day's battles before Nashville, his fugitive soldiers are captured by hundreds in their headlong flight, their only hope being to place the Tennessee River between them and their pursuers. But the very elements conspire against him. The sudden rise in the river sweeps away his pontoons, and he must halt upon the bank, impotent to gain the wished-for shore opposite. Our cavalry harassing his rear and flanks, carry off his pontoon and wagon trains, and Thomas, with his infantry, is hard upon him. The rebels can always out-run us, but a river without bridges is an effectual barrier to anything but amphibians. We may soon expect to hear of another battle, which this time must give the *coup de grace* to the remnant of the boastful army that sat down to take Nashville. The hero of Mill Springs, Chickamauga and Nashville, will make a finality of his campaign this time. Then, ho for Richmond.

OUR INDIANAPOLIS LETTER.

Military Execution of Three Deserters—Interesting Details of the Affair.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 26, 1864.

Indianapolis, thanks to the vigilance of Col. Warner, Post Commander, has of late acquired the reputation of being about the poorest place in the country for a bounty jumper to tarry in. He is sure to come to grief within twenty-four hours after his arrival within the city limits. The time is yet fresh in the minds of our citizens when this was not so. Until within the last four months our city has been a sort of paradise for thieves, burglars, bounty jumpers and murderers. In one week of the last summer, four men were deliberately murdered in this city, and, for some time it was a common complaint that no account of the punishment of any of the murderers could be had. After nightfall the city seemed given over to a reign of terror. Citizens were assaulted and robbed under the light of the street lamps, and no one felt secure. But Providence, or the General commanding, brought us a timely succor in the person of Col. Warner. The Provost Guard, under his auspices, was at once largely increased and made more efficient, and by degrees a sense of security made itself felt, and "order reigned in Warsaw." The terrible event which has just taken place in our midst, while it saddened all who contemplated it, has only served to convince our people that though the feet of the avenging Deities be shod with wool, they are none the less sure to overtake and at last destroy the criminal they follow.

Pursuant to special orders No. 179, dated Headquarters District of Indiana, Nov. 19th, 1864, a general court martial, of which Col. A. J. Warner was President, was convened in this city on the 22d day of that month. Among others, four soldiers were charged, arraigned, tried and convicted of the crime of desertion. Their names were John Murray, Charles Billingsley, Thomas Ryan and Thomas Doyle. They were sentenced "to be shot to death with musketry, at such time and place as the commanding General may direct." The sentence was approved by Gen. Hovey, who, by virtue of authority from the War Department, had been given "the powers of a Department Commander," within this district, "in the organization of courts martial, and carrying their sentences into effect," and the sentences of the prisoners were by him directed to be carried into effect "on the parade ground, at Burnside Barracks, near Camp Morton, Indianapolis, Indiana, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and three o'clock p. m., on Friday, the 23d day of December, instant."

On the morning of the 23d inst., however, Col. Warner received a telegram from President Lincoln, respiting Doyle for ten days. The sentences of the other three were carried out—the wretched men were shot to death with all the pomp and circumstance required by military law. I have obtained from Col. Warner the following brief history of the three who suffered:

CHARLES BILLINGSLEY,

who was, by far, the worst character of the three, was about twenty-five years of age, and was born at Greencastle, Putnam county, in this State. He originally enlisted in the 7th Indiana Battery, deserted and enlisted in an Indiana infantry regiment, was detected and sent to Chattanooga where he was let out on parole. He violated his parole and came to Louisville, where he took the oath of allegiance, claiming to be a rebel deserter from the 1st Georgia regiment. He has been known under several aliases, such as Cooper, Roberts, Miller, and other names. While serving in the 7th Battery he committed a rape on a helpless woman, and is supposed to have murdered her. He has at one time since his last arrest confessed to having killed a woman and child. While here in the guard house he knocked down a prisoner and robbed him of what little money he could find. For this offense he was put in the dungeon. When released he claimed that Col. Warner had taken some $300 of his money out of the ventilator in the dungeon where he had put it for safe keeping. He said that money was fairly his and he wanted it given to his sister. He said he did not cheat the Government out of it, but had knocked down a nigger soldier and taken it from him. Col. Warner denied having ever seen or touched the money. He remained hard-hearted and unrepentant to the last. His sister visited him in his solitary cell the night before his death, but all she could get out of him was that "if he died now he'd be better off; he wouldn't have so much to answer for as he would if he lived longer."

THOMAS RYAN

was the smallest and youngest of the three. His real name was John Henrahan, and he is of Irish descent. He enlisted, last October, with Col. Streight, in the 51st regiment, under the name of Reagan. His age is about 22, and he has worked on the Erie Canal ever since he was nine years old. He came here from Rondout, N. Y., with a bounty jumping agent by the name of Burns. Ryan deserted the same night he enlisted, and took the train for the East, but was arrested by a detective before the train started, and taken from the sleeping car. When brought back to camp and placed in the guard house, he owned to having jumped bounties and deserted some thirty times. But after his conviction and sentence he begged a respite, saying that he had never enlisted but once, and that if his life would be spared he would make important disclosures. He hoped to the last for a reprieve, but none came. One hour before he was shot, he sent for Col. Warner, saying he wanted to reveal something to him before he died. Col. W. went to see him, but Ryan had nothing of any consequence to reveal to him.

JOHN MURRAY,

alias John Maloney, came from London, England, about a year ago to Canada. From there he went to New York city, where he was married, about eight months ago. He has been sailing on the lakes during the past summer. His age is about twenty-six. He enlisted at Lafayette, a few months ago, in the 11th Indiana cavalry. He was brought down to Camp Carrington near this city, and deserted the same night and took the train for Chicago. He was, however, arrested on the cars between here and Lafayette, and brought back. He was somewhat penitent, and said he did not know that the punishment of desertion was death, or he never would have attempted it.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

[illegible] together with the command of all the troops at the camp and the general order of the whole affair, were devolved upon Col. A. A. Stevens of the 5th V. R. C., by order of Gen. Hovey. The troops, consisting of the 5th, 17th and 18th Regiments V. R. C., numbering in all about 2200 men, were drawn up on three sides of the large Parade Ground. The North side, which is bounded by the fence enclosing Camp Morton, was open. The three prisoners having been brought out under guard, their coffins being borne just in front of them, were marched once around the square, and finally halted at about the center of the North side of the ground facing the guard detailed to carry into effect the sentence of the court, and about twenty paces distant. Rev. Father Bessonies of St. Johns (Irish) Catholic Church, who accompanied the prisoners, then solemnly performed the last rites of the church in their behalf, the condemned repeating aloud with him the creed. After having each kissed the crucifix, they were in turn kissed by the good father, who gave them the last farewell blessing. The charges, specifications, finding and sentence of the court martial, and the approval thereof by the General commanding, were then read in a clear tone of voice to the condemned by Major Audley W. Gazzam, who was in command of the detail. The prisoners, who had up to this time been standing together, side by side, with their hands tied behind, were then separated and conducted a few paces backward, each being made to stand at the foot of his coffin, facing the guard. The coffins were made of poplar, stained a dull brown, and numbered respectively 1, 2, and 3, with large figures of white paint. Each man's feet were then tied together, his hands unbound, his coat taken off, his hands retied behind him, and he was then made to sit down on his coffin. Their eyes were then bandaged, and all was ready. The good priest had retired to one side of the firing party and was kneeling in the snow, bareheaded, in the bitter cold wind, and praying for the welfare of the souls about to be launched upon the sea of eternity. Just at this instant of awful suspense, while a thousand hearts were beating with painful emotion, and a thousand eyes were wet with tears—before the order to "make ready" had been given, Murray spit a great quid of tobacco out of his mouth, and bending forward wiped his mouth on the knee of his pantaloons. Ryan, who was in the centre, leaned his head far back so that he could look from under his bandage and into the muzzle of the rifles. While pondering upon these, what seemed to be unnatural actions, I heard the word "Fire." There was a loud crack of musketry, and the men fell backward. Murray, who was on the left, and Ryan in the centre, fell back on their coffins dead; but the right files of the platoon had aimed badly, and Billingsley, though pierced by half a dozen bullets, still lived, not having been struck in any vital part. A guard of four were ordered up from the reserve, one of whom placed his piece near the heart of the unfortunate man and discharged it, ending his sufferings at once.

The bodies were then placed in the coffins and delivered to the priest, who had them carried to the Catholic cemetery and buried. Some forty bounty jumpers, now in custody, were brought up under guard, and made to witness the execution, and it is hoped that the misfortunes of their fellow-criminals may prove in the end to have been a profitable lesson to them. I desire here to acknowledge the kindness shown me by Cols. Warner and Stevens in enabling me to get hold of the particulars of this sad affair, and for allowing a position within the military lines, convenient for seeing and hearing what was said and done.

This letter is already long, and I will only briefly say that it is altogether probable that Gov. Morton will call an extra session of the Legislature for the 2d of January, three days before the regular session commences. Eleven new regiments of infantry have also been called for by the Governor, all to rendezvous at this city. Our quota under the recent call is about 15,000, and it is hoped, by the new system of recruiting adopted, that these regiments can be speedily filled, and the draft thus avoided. It can be done if the people will but put their shoulders to the wheel. Our city and many others are already moving in the matter.

Our Christmas day was dull, dark and rainy. Printers and mechanics are keeping to-day as a holiday. DOT.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Splendid Conduct of Hatch's Cavalry Division—Hood's Pontoon Train Captured—Rebel Cavalry Abandon Their Wagon Train—Hood's Pontoon Bridge Swept Away—Prospect of Another Fight—Hood's Total Losses.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated near Columbia, the 23d, says the infantry, artillery and cavalry fairly divide the honors of our great victory. The cavalry never have acted so gloriously during any engagement in this section. General Hatch's division covered itself with glory, capturing fifteen guns, forty-two wagons, ten ambulances, 738 prisoners, and three division battle flags. His loss was about 400 men.

Hood's pontoon equipage has been captured. The cavalry of Hood's army have abandoned most of their wagon train. The cars will run up Duck River to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 24.—The river is twenty feet, and stationary.

It is reported that Hood cannot cross the Tennessee on account of the stage of the river, which, in many places, is overflowing its banks. Hood's pontoons are said to have been swept away.

Thomas' headquarters are still at Columbia, although our advance is still pushing after the rebel army. A battle this side of the Tennessee river is confidently predicted.

Cars will run to Duck River to-day.

It is rumored that Hood's rebels have abandoned their wagon trains.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Official information from Nashville states that Hood's losses, from the 13th to the 23d of this month, are as follows: Killed, 2,680; wounded, 9,729; 5,870, exclusive of the wounded. With the wounded, the prisoners amount to about 13,000. Forty-nine guns were captured from infantry, and eight guns from cavalry.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, December 27.—The advance of our army was on Sunday night twenty-one miles south of Columbia, about half way between that place and the Tennessee river. The roads, on account of the heavy rains, are nearly impassable. Hood is steadily retreating before our advancing troops. Prisoners, who have straggled behind their commands, or who have deserted, are being brought in every day. Two hundred reached here yesterday. It is reported that Hood intends to reach the Tennessee river, near the mouth of Elk river, General Thomas having forced him considerably to the east.

Military authorities consider the situation very encouraging. Railroad and telegraph communication is open to Columbia. The Tennessee and Alabama road will soon be in running order to Chattanooga. The river is at a stand-still, with eighteen feet of water on the shoals.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Cavalry Operations in the Shenandoah Valley—Reported Capture of Gordonsville.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The *Tribune's* special from the Army of the Shenandoah, dated Dec. 23d, says General Custar's division, after four days' absence, returned to-day from a reconnoissance to Lacy Spring, nine miles from Harrisonburg.

Early on Thursday morning, Rosser's cavalry attempted to surprise Custar's camp, dashing in, disguised in Union uniforms, which, for a time, produced much confusion, and prevented our men from distinguishing friend from foe. They captured fifty of the 1st New Hampshire cavalry, but were soon overpowered, and they were recaptured, with the exception of three men and Lieut. Col. Hutchinson.

Rhodes' old division of infantry was advancing to attack, and Custar, having accomplished the object of the expedition, fell back, Rosser refusing to follow. The enemy left 15 dead and many wounded behind. Our loss was two killed and five wounded.

Gen. Lee, in an official dispatch, dated the 23d, says Rosser attacked and drove back Custar's division nine miles from Harrisonburg. This was the reconnoissance made by Custar already noticed. He fell back when his object was attained.

The Richmond papers, in view of the danger of losing Gordonsville, say it contains no supplies and is worth nothing.

NEW YORK, December 27.—The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 24th, says our cavalry were attacked by Lomax' cavalry on Thursday, and the latter gradually fell back on Gordonsville, Va. It was rumored that a portion of the Union force had gone in the direction of Charlottsville. If Gordonsville was not menaced till yesterday, the 23d, the place was safe, owing to the disposition of troops. The *Whig*, of the 24th, says the probabilities are that Gordonsville has been occupied by the enemy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Whisky Tax—Pressure upon the President—Exchange of Prisoners—The New French Minister—The Paris Ministry.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "Great pressure is being brought to bear on the President by the distillers to prevent his signing the whisky bill; while on the other hand the whisky speculators are as urgent that he should sign it.

"Major Mulford will soon visit Richmond, to confer with Commissioner Ould on the subject of a further exchange of prisoners.

"Count Chateaubriand, the new French Minister, will not sail for the United States until the month of April, being prevented from coming by sickness in the family.

"The question of a successor to Mr. Dayton excites lively interest and much discussion. There is good authority for saying that Senator Sumner is not a candidate for the post, and that he is lending the weight of his influence to another name. Mr. Bigelow is being pressed."

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

Interesting Summary of War News from the Rebel Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Richmond papers claim that the Union raiders under Stoneman or Burbridge, who have done so much damage and caused so much alarm in Southwest Virginia, have retired to East Tennessee. They also say that Gen. Davidson's expedition from Baton Rouge has done incalculable damage to the railroads, and destroyed immense quantities of supplies.

It is also stated that Price is reorganizing his army in Arkansas, and has 33,000 men—all Missourians.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday acknowledges that the affairs of the Confederacy are under a cloud.

Beauregard, under date of Charleston, 22d, announces that our forces occupied Polard, Ala., burned the Government railroad buildings, and retired, pursued thirty miles by Gen. Liddell.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 24th, says: "Standwatie has clothed and armed his Indians, and is in the vicinity of Fort Smith, Ark., destroying Yankee wagon trains."

Fitzhugh Lee is in the saddle again in the vicinity of Charlotteville, Va.

The Richmond *Sentinel* says the exchange of prisoners will be resumed at Richmond, in order that the 9,000 due the rebels may be delivered. It also says that the negroes are frightened at the prospects of conscription, and are leaving Richmond in droves.

Late Richmond papers doubted the report of the capture of Savannah, but consoled themselves that if it was true it was all for the best.

The *Dispatch* says: "Even allowing Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, and even Richmond, to be captured, still the war is not over."

The *Dispatch* of the 24th says: "A Yankee column has started from Suffolk in the direction of Weldon. This force is supposed to be the same lately stated to be encamped at Portsmouth."

The Richmond *Whig* of the 24th says: "Gen. Gardner is accumulating troops to meet the Union raiders operating in the vicinity of Mobile, and Gen. Maury is doing the same at Mobile. The Union troops, 3,500 strong, are marching on Mobile. Scott and others are in the right place at the right time, and warm work may be expected shortly. Unless there is a strong Union force to co-operate, Mobile is in no danger.

"Gov. Watts, of Alabama, has issued a stirring proclamation, calling upon everybody to fly to Mobile. Another proclamation to the militia from Gen. Duff Green says the enemy are within twenty miles of Mobile."

A Lynchburg dispatch of the 21st says: "Breckinridge has fought the enemy two days at Marion, the county seat of Smith county, Va., and driven them from his front."

FROM KENTUCKY.

Reported Battle Between McCook and Lyon—Train Captured by Lyon.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 26.—An officer of the 6th Kentucky, Watkins' brigade, reports that 600 of Lyon's cavalry went from Elizabethtown to Hardinsville, yesterday, and cannonading was heard at Muldraugh Hill, from the direction of Elizabethtown, last evening. It was supposed from this that a collision between Gens. McCook and Lyon's forces had taken place.

Headquarters are advised that the remainder of Lyon's troops, estimated at 2,500, with but one piece of artillery, left Elizabethtown at 2 o'clock this morning, going towards Hardinsville, and inquiring *en route* the way to Greensburg. Lagrange's brigade of McCook's command was reported closely upon their rear. Lyon himself, was at Hodgeville yesterday. His forces did not assail Muldraugh Hill, this morning, according to their previous announced intention. The damage to the railroad was so slight that it will be in running order on Wednesday.

On Friday night Lyon's force was reported to have burned the express train No. 4, which contained a detachment of 200 soldiers and three officers, *en route* for Nashville, to join Sherman's army. The officers and soldiers were paroled, the former retaining their side arms.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Success of Palmer's Expedition.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27.—The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent says: "Gen. Palmer's expedition, from Plymouth, under Col. French, up the Roanoke penetrated a considerable distance and had several engagements, defeating the rebels on every occasion, driving them out of intrenched positions and taking a number of prisoners. The gunboats were to co-operate, but were prevented by torpedoes."

Rebel telegraph dispatches from Wilmington, N. C., say the Union gunboats and transports appeared at Fort Branch, on the Roanoke, last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, and attempted to land troops, but were repulsed by rebel forces each day.

Organization of the Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 27.—The two Houses of the Legislature met this morning, a quorum of the members being present in each House.

In the House, Payne, of Jackson, was appointed speaker, *pro tem*; Gaunt was appointed clerk, *pro tem*. The roll of members elect was then called, and sixty-five members answered to their names. Those present presented their credentials and the oath of office was administered by Judge Frogg. The House then adjourned till 10 o'clock in the forenoon to-morrow.

The Senate temporarily organized by the choice of King Clark speaker, *pro tem*. The newly elected Senators then presented their credentials, and were duly qualified. The Senate then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Expedition against Wilmington, N. C.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: "There is much anxiety felt here in reference to the Wilmington expedition, as the delay caused by the storm has undoubtedly been improved by the rebels to strengthen their position. It is expected, however, that some important information will be received here to-morrow in reference to it. There is no doubt but that a desperate attack will be made, and, if it is within the bounds of possibility, success will be attained."

Reported Death of the Rebel General Price.

CINCINNATI, December 26.—The *Commercial* says: "Captain John A. Duble, who arrived from New Orleans direct on Saturday, informs us that he conversed with a number of deserters from Price's army, who assured him that the rebel General Sterling Price died recently in Texas, of disease contracted during his late campaign in Missouri."

Death of William Curtis Noyes, Colonel May and James W. Wallack.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—William Curtis Noyes died yesterday of apoplexy.

Colonel Charles A. May, of Resaca de la Palma and Monterey fame, died at the New York Hotel on Saturday.

James W. Wallack, the veteran actor, died in this city on Sunday.

Capture of Rebel Prisoners.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: Since Sherman started from Atlanta 11,000 prisoners have been exchanged, and that during the same time we have captured nearly 30,000 of the enemy. At this rate, three months' further continuance of the war will give us the whole rebel force as prisoners.

Threatened Raid on Chicago.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The *Herald's* Cincinnati correspondent says: "Gen. Hooker is in possession of information that a band of rebels has been organized in Canada for the purpose of making a raid on Chicago. The General is prepared for their reception.

Curious Danger to Thomas.

A bit of piquant army gossip has been so freely talked about here for the last two or three days, that it is certain to be put in print somewhere, and may therefore be as well printed in the Gazette.

Gen. Grant came up from the army last Thursday, greatly dissatisfied with General Thomas' protracted retreat before Hood, and thinking seriously of going West himself and taking the command of that army. He had before telegraphed to Thomas several times, remonstrating against the retreat, and insisting upon an instant resumption of offensive movements. On consultation, however, he decided to supersede Thomas, and ordered John A. Logan to Nashville to take the command. Subsequently this order was countermanded by telegraph, and, instead, a peremptory order was telegraphed Thomas to attack Hood at once.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the brilliant victory which was being won while this dissatisfaction was at its height has more than removed it; and "Corinthian Thomas" never stood better than he does to-day.—*Wash. Cor. Cin. Gaz.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1864.

The capture of Savannah by Sherman and other successes of our armies, have unsettled the markets, and operators generally are indisposed to indulge in transactions. Still the banks have had a good many callers. Money is scarce, but there is not that stringency that existed last week. The receipts of currency from outside has done something towards relieving the market. The bankers generally would like to see a cessation of the importunities of borrowers, to enable them to stretch their legs. Operators, it is presumed, under the circumstances, will remain quiet until the close of the holidays.

Exchange is very close to-day, and bankers generally decline to sell except to regular customers. The recognized rates are ¼ to ½ discount buying; par selling. Bankers have paid as high as par to get a supply for their customers.

The victory of Gen. Sherman has had its influence upon the gold market, but not to that extent which its importance deserves. Of course the rebel bulls die hard, and they will resist the influence of Union victories to the last. But they have got to come down, whether they are willing or no. The following is the range telegraphed from New York to James Boyd, 38 Clark street:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

10:30 a. m.	215¾	2:30 p. m.	217½
11:00 a. m.	214½	3:30 p. m.	217
12:00 m.	216½	4:00 p. m.	217
1:00 p. m.	217½		

The market here opened before New York dispatches were received, at 2:10, and advanced, with the receipt of New York dispatches to 216, closing firm at that figure. The supply of gold in this market is not equal to the demand. There was but little silver offered, and the quotations were nominal at 200@205. Government 5-20's are steady at 108 buying, 109 selling; in New York 108¼@109.

PRODUCERS' BANK, CHICAGO.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Producers' Bank, of Chicago, on our first page. A glance at the list of Directors, which we give below, will convince the public of the entire responsibility of this new Chicago institution. They are men whose financial position is well authenticated. Mr. Doolittle, the President, has been long and favorably known to the business men of Chicago, and to our citizens generally. We bespeak for the Producers' Bank a generous recognition and confidence from the business public. The following is the list of Directors:

DIRECTORS.

Isaac C. Day, of Day, Allen & Co .... Chicago
C. H. Doolittle, Pres't Oneida Co. Bank, Utica, N. Y.
Hibbard Porter .... Chicago
Benjamin Field .... Albion, N. Y.
H. Doolittle .... Chicago
A. A. Stone, of Harris, Stone & Co .... Chicago
R. D. Stephens, Pres't 1st National Bank, Marion, [illegible]
C. P. Kellogg, of King, Kellogg & Co .... Chicago
E. B. Talcott .... Oswego, N. Y.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Illinois Railroad Company, held in Freeport a few days since, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Richard Irvin, New York; Elijah Northy, Cherry Grove, Ill.; Enoch Chamberlain, L. H. Bowen, Savanna, Ill.; H. A. Mills, Duncan McKay, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; Edward P. Barton, Freeport, Ill.; Wm. Shannon, Shannon, Ill.; R. A. Knapp, G. A. Thomson, S. C. Tuckerman, Henry T. Fuller, Racine, Wis.; D. W. Dame, Lanark, Ill.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Geo. A. Thomson, Esq., was chosen President; R. W. Smith, Superintendent of Construction; Wm. V. Baker, Secretary and Treasurer; Nath. Ballie, Engineer.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—Closing prices for cash, Dec. 27, 1864, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st B'd.	2d B'd		1st B'd.	2d B'd
N. Y. C.	116¾	114¾	C. & T.	109	109
C. & N. W.	[illegible]	41	Hudson River	116¼	116
C. & N. W. pfd.	81	[illegible]	Ill. Central	125½	125½
Erie (com.)	85¾	[illegible]	Cumb'd Coal	45¾	
Erie pfd.	101	101	Ill. 6 ℔ ct War Loan bonds		
C. & Pitts.	[illegible]	[illegible]	U. S. 6 ℔ ct 5-20 Coupons	108¾	
M. S. (com.)	72½	[illegible]	U. S. 5 ℔ cent	101¼	
M. S. (gtd.)	144	144	U. S. 6 ℔ cent Coupons	[illegible]	
P. Ft. W. & C.	103¾	[illegible]	U. S. 7 3-10	[illegible]	
M. C.	118	[illegible]	U. S. 1 yr cert.	96¾	
C. & A. (com.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	Am. Gold	216	217¼
C. & A. (pfd.)	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Rock Island	105	105¾			
B. & Q.	116	116			
Quicksilver	[illegible]	86¾			

Market—1st Board firm; 2d Board firm.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1864.

The receipts and shipments, during the past 72 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS DURING PAST 72 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	2,316	1,249
Wheat	[illegible]	350
Corn	[illegible]	9,000
Oats	14,624	17,865
Rye	3,525	
Barley	2,340	200
Grass Seed	33,133	1,700
Flax Seed	612	
Broom Corn		3,547
Cured Meats	19,780	75,956
Beef, brls	[illegible]	
Pork	680	574
Lard	202,300	359,894
Tallow	44,467	37,600
Butter	[illegible]	16,512
Dressed Hogs	[illegible]	3,717
Live Hogs		1,358
Cattle	744	584
Hides	143,850	4,544
Highwines	669	974
Wool	17,700	9,515
Lumber	26,000	896,000
Shingles		371,000
Lath		39,000
Salt, brls		2,305
Salt, sks		
Beans, bu	9,520	

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 24.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 24.

[illegible]

The Fall of Savannah caused a heavy decline in gold to-day, and the general markets were depressed and very dull, in consequence.

The Provision market was particularly unsettled and stagnant. There was scarcely any inquiry for shipment, and the speculative demand was unusually light. Mess Pork was dull and nominal at $37.00@37.50 for city packed, the only sale reported was a lot of 700 brls, delivered at Milwaukee, at $36.50. Prime Mess Pork was heavy and dull at $33.00, at which price we report sales of 200 brls, and 1,200 brls for delivery in January and February, at $35.50@36.00. Bulk Meats were dull and heavy, with sale of 800 pcs. city cured Shoulders at 15c loose. Green Meats were neglected, with trifling sales of Shoulders at 13½c. Lard was freely offered at 23c, but there was little or no inquiry. The only sales reported were light parcels of country at 21½c.

Dressed Hogs declined 50@75c ℔ 100 lbs, with sales at $13.00@14.00—chiefly at $13.50@14.00 dividing on 200 lbs—the market closing much firmer than it opened.

Provision Cooperage was dull and lower, with sales of Pork Barrels and Lard Tierces at $2.50@2.55, closing with free sellers at the lowest quotation, but no buyers.

The Grain markets were quiet and easier. Flour was neglected and nominally lower. Wheat suffered a decline of [illegible] per bu, with sales of about [illegible] bu at $1.78 for No. 2 [illegible] for No. 1 Red; [illegible] for No. 1 Spring, and $1.66 for No. 2 Spring—the market closing firm at $1.66 for No. 2 Spring. Corn was in fair demand and steady at 80@82c for new (rejected) on track. Oats were quiet and steady at 64@65c for No. 1 in store—closing steady at outside quotations. Rye was in but limited request and quiet at $1.29 for No. 1 in store. Barley was quiet and steady at $1.85 for old No. 2 in store.

The market for Highwines was more active, and we note an advance in prices of [illegible] per gallon—with sales of about 600 brls at $2.10@2.12, the market closing weak at $2.10.

In Hogs the market has been dull and very inactive, with sales of only 1,825 head at all the yards, at $10.65@11.75—chiefly at $10.95@11.50 ℔ 100 lbs. On Sunday and yesterday there were 10,378 head sold, but at a decline of 25c ℔ 100 lbs on Saturday's prices; to-day there has been a further decline of 50c ℔ 100 lbs, or 75c on Saturday's quotations. Owners are comparatively firm in their views, and have in many instances either sent their stock to city packers, or shipped it through East on their own account, rather than give way to the present views of buyers.

Beef Cattle have been in light supply, amounting to but 744 head since Saturday, at $3.25@6.50 ℔ 100 lbs. Good medium to prime grades of stock are in fair demand, and firm at Saturday's quotations. Common Cattle in very small request and weak.

LATER.

In the afternoon the Provision market was firmer than on 'Change, but there were no sales of any consequence reported. Mess Pork was held at $37.00@37.50, and Prime Mess Pork was in limited inquiry at $35.00, but sellers of good brands were asking $35.50. Lard was held at 23c, without buyers.

Highwines were quiet and nominal at $2.10.

Dressed Hogs, in consequence of the cold weather, were held firmer than on 'Change, but buyers were holding off.

The markets for grain were neglected.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1864.

HOGS—Received since Saturday at the various yards 18,997 Hogs. Entered sales Sunday and Monday, 10,378 head at $10.95@12.25, with a decline of 25c ℔ 100 lbs on Saturday's quotations, and to-day of only 1,825 Hogs at all the yards at $10.65@11.75, but chiefly at $10.95@11.50 ℔ 100 lbs, upon which we note a decline of 50c ℔ 100 lbs on yesterday's prices, or of 75c ℔ 100 lbs on the closing quotations of the market on Saturday evening last.

The downfall of prices has seldom been more apparent than since our last report, accompanied, too, with a degree of inactivity which, fortunately for drovers, seldom occurs in the very midst of the hog season. With the approaching holiday week it was only consistent with the experience of former years that the extreme activity of the market would be checked. "Christmas comes but once a year," and it is fair that some opportunities for its consistent enjoyment should be afforded to those engaged in an occupation that needs such untiring energy in its daily pursuit. It was therefore thought that drovers would be sending in lighter receipts for a few days previous to and succeeding Christmas. There has apparently been no effort to do so, and as a result the market has been glutted with stock for which there were comparatively no buyers.

The holiday week is only probably changeable with the stagnation which exists in the market; the deficient supply of currency which has been experienced during the past two days, and the decline in Gold, furnish sufficient cause for the curtailment of the previous demand.

The market to-day has been thoroughly dull and inactive, with scarcely any buyers in the yards, unless at very reduced quotations. Sellers, however, have not been disposed to concede to the views of buyers, excepting in few instances, as seen by the small amount of business which has been transacted, amounting only to 1,825 hogs. A large number of hogs have been sent to the packing houses, or else shipped through on owners' account, as the alternative they preferred to accept to a further sacrifice on Saturday's quotations.

There are still in the yards about 8,000 hogs unsold. The weather this afternoon has changed favorably, being colder with a prospect of more snow or frost.

We omit the detailed list of Sunday and Monday's sales, to prevent any misunderstanding among farmers or dealers in the country, and only insert the sales which have been made to-day. With anything approaching to heavy receipts during the present week, prices may still keep declining, and stock accumulating in the yards. Owners will consult their own interests best by keeping back all the hogs they can until New Year, or at all events until the market has assumed a more healthy and active tone.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
FORT WAYNE YARDS.				
J. C. Bone	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	211	$11.00
SOUTHERN YARDS.				
Flanagan	Culbertson & Co.	105	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downing	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone	Reed & Sherwin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.				
Kindred	Reed & Sherwin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogart	Wilson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Haight	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bixby	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.50
SHERMAN'S YARDS.				
Mallory	Gifford	[illegible]	[illegible]	$10.65

BEEF CATTLE—Received since the close of Saturday's market, 744 head of Beef Cattle. Entered sales at the various yards, 731 head, at $3.25@6.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

The market has been quiet, with a restricted supply of good Cattle in the yards, for which the demand continues active, and prices firm at previous quotations. Inferior grades are in very limited demand and prices correspondingly weak.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE SATURDAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
FORT WAYNE YARDS.				
Webb & Co.	Gubble & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bone	Gubble & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wharry & Co.	Hyman & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	Shafer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walworth & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Gubble & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosenthal & Co.	Ziegler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E. Thompson	Berg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marsh	Gubble & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burnes	Levi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris & Co.	Ziegler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SOUTHERN YARDS.				
Frye & Co.	Daube	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
H. Strahorn	Enwright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graber	Ziegler	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stewart	Ford & Packard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.				
Gentrey	Mallory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHERMAN'S YARDS.				
J. Adams	Marbach	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall	Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrington	Shaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brunnerman	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris & Co.	Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strader	Blissing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Hogs and Provisions.

MUSCATINE IOWA.

[From the Journal, 23d.]

Business quite lively throughout the week. The pork season will close next week. The number of hogs packed here will not exceed 33,000, being about one-half the number last year. The amount of money paid out for pork, however, will be fully as great as last year. Farmers are realizing good prices for their hogs.

Dressed Hogs—100 to 150 lbs, $13.50; 200 lbs and over, $14.00.

Hogs weighing gross from 175 to 200 .... $9.50@10.50
" " " 200 to 225 .... 10.00@10.50
" " " 225 to 250 .... 10.50@11.00

BEARDSTOWN, ILL.

[From the Illinoian, 24th.]

The packing business in this place has about closed. Messrs. Billings, Nolte & McClure have packed nearly 12,000 hogs up to this time, at a cost of over $300,000. They are still buying small lots of hogs as they come in.

Messrs. Chadsey & Bro. have not slaughtered any this season, but are packing a few slaughtered in the country.

Messrs. Seilschott, Kuhl, and others, are also packing a few for home trade, which will probably swell the number in all up to 14,000 or 15,000—which is probably one half less than last year.

NEBRASKA CITY.

[From the Nebraska City News.]

The company who have leased the pork packing house on the opposite side of river, have already bought and cut up some 2,000 head of hogs, and still they cry for more.

WINONA, MIN.

[From the Winona Republican.]

Messrs. Smith, Anger & Lind forwarded Monday to the La Crosse depot for transportation to Milwaukee 450 heavy hogs. It required twenty-three teams to move this lot of pork down the river. They were a fine lot of hogs, the average weight being over 240 pounds each. We doubt if any other Minnesota town can show as large a shipment by one firm in one day. There are other buyers in the market who have considerable pork on hand, aside from the large purchases of C. G. Millar who buys to pack.

WEEKLY REVIEW CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of grain made are reported in this market report according to the new rules of inspection, unless otherwise stated. The grade of wheat known as "No. 1 Spring" is now "Chicago Extra," that which was formerly "No. 2 Spring" is now "No. 1 Spring"—that which was formerly "Rejected Spring" is now "No. 2 Spring," and "No Grade" is now "Rejected." "No. 1 Red" is now "Extra Red," "No. 2 Red" is now "No. 1 Red," and "Rejected Red" is now "No. 2 Red."

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1864.

FREIGHTS—During the week, freights have advanced 25c ℔ 100 lbs on fourth class goods, 11c ℔ brl on flour, but there is no change on dressed hogs. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 2,316 brls; shipped, 1,249 brls. The market for Flour is very dull, and we quote the market nominally [illegible] lower on all grades. Sales were—50 brls White Winter at $10.00; [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market very dull and [illegible] per bushel lower since Saturday. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, [illegible] bu. Market quiet and steady. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, 17,865 bu. Market quiet and steady. [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, none. Market quiet. [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, [illegible] bu; shipped, 200 bu. Market quiet. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

BUTTER—Quiet and firm. We quote: [illegible]

BROOMS—There is no change to note either in the condition of the market or the current demand. Prices are fully sustained and the supply inadequate. We quote: [illegible]

BRICKS—Market quiet, with light stocks remaining in the hands of manufacturers. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

BAGGING—There has been little doing in the market during the past week. [illegible]

CHEESE—The market continues in fair supply, with a fair and steady demand. Prices firm at our previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels are in more limited demand and prices have declined during the week [illegible]

CANDLES—Market moderately active and firm at our previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

COFFEE—The market during the week has been moderately active, but confined to the quotations [illegible]

CIDER—The market is in fair supply and demand. [illegible]

COAL—The supply is very good, and the market continues active and steady at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There is an active demand for Drugs and at our previous quotations the market rules firm. We quote: [illegible]

EGGS—Receipts light, with a moderate demand. [illegible]

FEATHERS—The market is quiet and prices well at present quotations, with a fair supply. We quote: [illegible]

FISH—There has been little general activity in this market during the past week, although perhaps fully as much as was anticipated. [illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES are in very fair demand and for sound fruit prices are firm. [illegible]

FURS—There is a good demand for Mink, Beaver, and Otter Skins. [illegible]

GAME—Prairie Chickens in the market have been liberally supplied, but the weather being mild and unfavorable, the demand has been very limited. [illegible]

GREASE—Market quiet and easier. We quote: [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 669 brls; shipped, 974 brls. [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Received, [illegible]; shipped, [illegible]. [illegible]

HIDES—There is less activity in the market and with a fair supply we note a decline of [illegible] on Green Country, Green part cured and Green Salted Kip, and of [illegible] on Calfskins. Buyers not at all anxious to operate at present prices. We quote: [illegible]

HAY—The market is in good supply, both loose and pressed Hay, with scarcely any demand. There is no loose pressed prairie in the market, and none wanted. Prices steady at our present reversed quotations. We quote: [illegible]

HOPS—The market has been more active and there is a good demand for Eastern Hops at an advance of [illegible] per lb on our previous quotations. [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—The market during the early part of the week was fairly active; but the holidays have somewhat restricted transactions. [illegible]

PIG IRON—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

SHINGLES—[illegible]

LATH—[illegible]

LEATHER—The market has been, as usual during the holiday season, very dull and inactive. [illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT—[illegible]

LIME AND STUCCO—Market moderately active, and no change to note in previous quotations. [illegible]

MATCHES—The market continues quiet, and in good supply. [illegible]

METALS—The market has been fairly active, and prices continue firm, and with no essential change. We quote: [illegible]

NAILS—In limited demand and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Market quiet and firm at [illegible]

ONIONS—In good demand with a moderate supply. [illegible]

OILS—LINSEED OIL—Market quiet, with a small supply. [illegible]

CARBON OIL—There has been no improvement during the past week in the previously limited supply of the market. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—On account of the heavy decline in gold the market for Provisions is unsettled and lower, but the packers generally are holding their stocks of the market. [illegible]

POULTRY—The market has generally been liberally supplied. [illegible]

POTATOES—The market is in fair supply, with a very limited demand. [illegible]

POWDER—In limited demand and firm at previous quotations. [illegible]

RICE—Market quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK—In large demand, with a limited supply. Market very firm at present quotations. [illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, and prices continue firm at our present quotations. [illegible]

SOAP—In fair supply and steady demand. Prices firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

STARCH—Market moderately active, and in fair supply. Prices firm at our previous quotations. [illegible]

SPICES—Market firm and in fair demand at the following quotations. We quote: [illegible]

SEEDS—CLOVER SEED—Scarce. [illegible]

SALT—Market dull. We quote: [illegible]

TALLOW—The demand is very light and the market is dull. We quote: [illegible]

TEA—There has been little change to note in this market during the past week. [illegible]

TOBACCO—In prospect of an additional duty being imposed on Manufactured Tobacco by the present Congress the market is unsettled. [illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair demand and supply. Market steady at our previous quotations. [illegible]

WOOL—There has been little movement in this market during the past week. [illegible]

WOOD—The market continues active, with fair stocks in the hands of dealers. Prices firm at present quotations. [illegible]

WOODENWARE—There has been little change to note in the market during the past week. [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—In prospect of an additional tax, which will come into operation on the first proximo dealers have advanced the prices of all their goods. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

AN INTERESTING HISTORY OF Dr. Shenck's Own Case, WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION, AND HOW HIS PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA WEED TONIC, AND MANDRAKE PILLS, Act on the System in Curing that Disease, and the Great Success ATTENDING IT.

Many years ago, whilst residing in Philadelphia, I had progressed gradually into the last stage of Pulmonary Consumption. [illegible]

THE PULMONIC SYRUP [illegible]

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC [illegible]

THE MANDRAKE PILLS [illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of T. E. HOLDEN & CO., Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] Chicago, Dec. 1, 1864.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN, [illegible] Forty Thousand Dollars, [illegible] E. H. CLAPP, Rome Farm, Peoria Co., Ill.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 11 Garrett Block, Chicago, Illinois, December 26, 1864.—Sealed proposals [illegible] GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Madame CORA JAMES, independent and reliable Clairvoyant and Physician, [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF "DRESSED HOGS."—The Grand Trunk Railway, in connection with the "Vermont Central," are fully prepared to give quick despatch to all perishable property to Boston and the principal New England cities. The Grand Trunk has also perfected arrangements to forward the same description of property to New York with unusual care and speed. JACOB FORSYTH, Agent, 46 Clark street.

ATTRACTIVE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. [illegible] FISHER & SONS. Lacon, Dec. 1st, 1864.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November [illegible], 1864. [illegible] J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

RATTAN STREET AND STABLE BROOMS, ALL SIZES. Made at the Brush Factory, 204 Randolph st. [illegible] GEO. E. GERTS & CO.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Ship Chandler and Sail Maker and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope, CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS, Twines, Bolt and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c. Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores. FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HENRY HEINZ, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, French and German Languages, 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

STORAGE.—Good Storage Room is offered for FLOUR, PORK, PROVISIONS OR SUNDRIES, By the Western Transportation Company FOOT OF STATE STREET. TERMS MODERATE. JOHN W. TUTTLE, Agent.

A BASE IMITATION OF MY PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER is now being offered to the public. BEWARE OF IT! It is so rotten that when dampened for copying it will hardly hold together by its own weight. Be sure to ask stationers for the genuine. WILLIAM MANN, 43 South Fourth st., Philadelphia.

UNITED PIANO MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY. Chartered 1863. 84 Walker Street, New York. [illegible]

CANCER, FISTULA, PILES, and malignant Tumors, [illegible] MACRAE, [illegible]

SOAP! SOAP! We continue to manufacture our MOTTLED GERMAN SOAP, [illegible] FAMILY SOAP in the market. Furthermore [illegible] FULL WEIGHT, which is not true of many Soaps now offered to the public. PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW INVENTION.—H. V[illegible]

USEFUL PRESENTS.—K[illegible]

TO LIVERPOOL SHIPPERS.—The Grand Trunk Railway and Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Line to Liverpool, VIA PORTLAND, [illegible] JACOB FORSYTH, Agent, 46 Clark street.

NIGHT SCAVENGER. CHARLES KUNZ. Will attend to the CLEANSING OF PRIVIES, [illegible] directed to Post Office Box 2148, Chicago.

Special Notices.

My Destiny—What is it? [illegible]

A Correspondent [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]

Epileptic Fits can be Cured [illegible]

Dr. James. [illegible]

Confessions and Experience of an Invalid. [illegible]

Dr. A. B. Knott, [illegible] Clark street, P. O. Box 1034, Chicago. [illegible]

DR. BIGELOW, Confidential Physician, [illegible]

Medicinal.

STRENGTH TO THE WEA[K] [illegible] Youth to the Aged! BIOKRENE, OR Life Rejuvinato[r]. [illegible] INVALUABLE BLESSIN[G] [illegible]

BIOKRENE CURES Impotency, General Debil[ity], Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. [illegible] NATURAL VIGO[R] [illegible] BIOKRENE! [illegible] Valuable Discov[ery] [illegible] TO FEMALES: [illegible] HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, 81 Cedar Street, New Yo[rk].

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL! [illegible]

PHILOSOPHY OF [MAR]RIAGE. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

[illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of

[illegible] HOLDEN & CO.,

is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to the firm will be collected by GEO. MASON, who will receive and pay all debts owing by said firm at their place of business, corner of Canal and Carroll streets, Chicago, he being alone authorized to do so. The business will be carried on by the undersigned, George Mason. [illegible] GEORGE MASON.

Chicago, Dec. 1, 1864.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A

BARGAIN.

I propose selling my homestead Farm of seven hundred acres, joining the town of Rome, all under cultivation, enclosed and subdivided by good Osage hedge. [illegible]

Forty Thousand Dollars,

[illegible]

E. H. CLAPP, Rome Farm, Peoria Co., Ill.

OFFICE COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. [illegible] Garrett Block, Chicago, Illinois, December 23, 1864.—Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned, till 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant, for supplying the United States with the following Subsistence Stores, viz: 5,000 barrels of best quality Spring Wheat Flour manufactured from prime Spring Wheat, in strong round or flat hoop barrels, [illegible]

GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—Madame CORA JAMES, independent and reliable Clairvoyant and Physician, [illegible] Washington street, between Dearborn and Clark, [illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF "DRESSED HOGS."—The Grand Trunk Railway, in connection with the "Vermont Central" are fully prepared to give quick despatch to all perishable property to Boston and the principal New England cities.

The Grand Trunk

has also perfected arrangements to forward the same description of property to New York with unusual despatch. JACOB FORSYTH, Agent, 48 Clark street.

ATTRACTIVE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

The subscribers offer for sale, on very reasonable terms, the following Real Estate, situated in and near the city of Lacon, Marshall County, Ill. [illegible] known as the "Marshall House," with the furniture, and a large Stable attached. [illegible]

FISHER & SONS.

Lacon, Dec. 1st, 1864.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 28, 1864. [illegible]

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon General.

RATTAN STREET AND STABLE BROOMS, ALL SIZES.

Made at the Brush Factory, 204 Randolph-st.

[illegible] GEO. E. GERTS & CO.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twines, Bolt and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.

Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores.

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HENRY HEINZ, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, French and German Languages, 170 WASHINGTON STREET.

STORAGE.—Good Storage Room is offered for FLOUR, PORK, PROVISIONS OR SUNDRIES, By the Western Transportation Company FOOT OF STATE STREET. TERMS MODERATE. JOHN W. TUTTLE, Agent.

A BASE IMITATION OF MY PATENT PARCHMENT COPYING PAPER is now being offered to the public.

BEWARE OF IT!

It is so rotten that when dampened for copying it will hardly hold together by its own weight. [illegible] WILLIAM MANN, 43 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

UNITED PIANO MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY. Chartered 1860. 84 Walker Street, New York. [illegible]

CANCER, FISTULA, PILES [illegible]

SOAP! SOAP!

[illegible] PROCTER & GAMBLE, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NEW INVENTION.—H. Von [illegible]

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Kid [illegible]

TO LIVERPOOL SHIPPERS. The Grand Trunk Railway and Montreal Ocean Steamship Companies Line to Liverpool, VIA PORTLAND, [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER. CHARLES KUNZ [illegible] will attend to the CLEANSING OF PRIVIES, [illegible] Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

Special Notices.

Dry Bones—What is It? [illegible]

A Correspondent [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! [illegible]

Epileptic Fits can be Cured. [illegible]

Dr. James. [illegible]

Confessions and Experience of an Invalid. [illegible]

Dr. A. B. Knott, [illegible] Clark street, P. O. Box 1634, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

J. BIGELOW. **Confidential Physician,** [illegible]

Medicinal.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK!

Youth to the Aged!

BIOKRENE,

—OR—

Life Rejuvinator!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvinator and [illegible]

INVALUABLE BLESSING,

[illegible]

BIOKRENE

CURES

Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui.

IT HAS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, DESIRABLE AND NOVEL EFFECT UPON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM [illegible]

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their

NATURAL VIGOR,

Will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

BIOKRENE!

The FEEBLE, the LANGUID, the DISPAIRING, the OLD should give this

Valuable Discovery

[illegible]

TO FEMALES:

This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, [illegible]

One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. [illegible]

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Prop's,

81 Cedar Street, New York.

Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL! [illegible] ROBERT LAW.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—The proprietors of the New York Museum of Anatomy have determined to have their Lectures on Marriage [illegible] New York Museum of Anatomy, 618 Broadway, N. Y.

Educational.

EDUCATIONAL.—Dr. Quackenbos has obtained the services of

Herr AGAMEMNONE THOMIN,

(Graduate of the University of Munich) [illegible]

356 Chicago avenue, near Rush-st.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY. The next Term of this Institution will open

Tuesday, Jan. 3d, 1865.

For particulars address LEWIS M. JOHNSON, M. A., Principal, Lake Forest, or PETER PAGE, Secretary.

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. [illegible]

CAPITAL paid in - - - - $600,000.

[illegible] SAM'L M. NICKERSON, Vice Pres't. E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Meeting of Stockholders.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO, Dec 27, 1864. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at their office, on Tuesday, January 10, 1865. E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The annual Meeting of the Stockholders of

THE FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

Will be held at the office of said bank, [illegible] on TUESDAY, January 10th, 1865, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, to act upon any proposed change of amendment to the Articles of Association, and upon all other business that may legally come before said meeting.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier.

Chicago Dec. 8th, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the

Stockholders of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Co.,

For the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, in the city of Chicago, on

Wednesday, January 18th, 1865, [illegible] o'clock, a. m.

L. H. WALMSLEY, Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 26, 1864.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,

32 Lake-St., Chicago, Illinois

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Commission Merchants.

ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPMENTS OF

DRESSED HOGS,

PROVISIONS, &c.,

For sale in this or Eastern markets.

CULVER & CO., Commission Merchants.

PRATT & CO., BUFFALO, N.Y., Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in Foundry Pig Iron, Bar Iron, assorted Hammered Horse Shoe Iron, Norway Nail Rods, Cut Nails and Railroad Spikes. [illegible]

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, '64. The undersigned have formed a co-partnership in this city for the purpose of transacting a

General Commission and Produce Business

Under the name of

HENING, FLINT & PEARCE.

Our long experience in the selling of Western Produce, will we think, enable us to render satisfactory sales of all property placed in our hands. We are prepared to make advances upon property consigned to our address. ROBERT M. HENING. T. FLINT. ALBERT PEARCE. C. C. WINANS.

Business Cards.

GEORGE PAYSON,

Patent Lawyer and Solicitor,

56 DEARBORN STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce Business. Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 205 South Water street, (up-stairs.)

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864. G. B. BRAINERD. G. A. IVES. D. G. BROWN.

GREGG & HUGHES,

Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers,

No. 25 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

Legal Notices.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook county, ss. In the Superior Court of Chicago, in Chancery. [illegible] In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible] Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the twelfth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the undersigned, a Master in Chancery of the said Superior Court of Chicago, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, [illegible]

Dated December 12th, 1864.

HIRAM F. MATHER, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

PROVIDENCE S. C.—Supreme Court. SEPTEMBER TERM, A. D. 1864. Upon the application of Nathan F. Dixon for an order of notice to the bill-holders of the Hopkinton Bank and claimants upon the Receiver. It is adjudged, ordered and decreed that the said Dixon cause a notice to be published in the Providence Journal, Chicago Tribune and New York Tribune, directing the holders of the bills of said Hopkinton Bank, and the claimants upon the Receiver thereof, to bring in and present the bills of said Bank, and their claims upon said Receiver, at the Hopkinton Bank in Westerly, on or before the fifteenth day of March, 1865, or their claims shall be forever barred as against said Receiver; said notice to be published at least two months after the fifteenth day of December, 1864.

Entered as the decree of Court 436 day S. T. 1864, (Dec. 1.) By order, JOHN A. GARDNER, Clerk.

Northwestern Bank.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office of Comptroller of the Currency, WASHINGTON, August 30, 1864. Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this thirtieth day of August, 1864.

[Gov't seal.] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

Miscellaneous.

Butterfield's Overland Despatch,

A THROUGH FREIGHT LINE, has been established, and is prepared to receive all classes of Freight in the principal cities east of the Mississippi river and to transport the same from point of shipment

TO ALL POINTS IN

COLORADO, IDAHO, UTAH AND MONTANA TERRITORIES,

Upon Through Contract Rates and Bills of Lading.

The shipper upon this Line having a CONTRACT PRICE THROUGH avoids all uncertainties of Rates west of the Missouri river, which have heretofore been so annoying and even disastrous. [illegible] D. A. BUTTERFIELD, Proprietor. A. W. SPALDING, Gen'l Agent, New York. H. S. NICHOLS, Agent, 84 Clark st., Chicago.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE UNCONVERTED SHARES OF GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD STOCK.—The dividend of three and one-half per cent, [illegible] By order of the Board of Directors. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. New York, Dec. 16th, A. D. 1864.

TO THE LADIES OF CHICAGO.—MRS. M. M. GROSS, M. D., Physician to the Female Department of the Green Mount Cure, Richmond, Ind., desires to inform her friends that she will again open an office in Chicago on the

Second Day of January,

For the special treatment of Chronic Diseases of Women and Children. [illegible] Mrs. GROSS may be found at the STEWART HOUSE, corner of Washington and State streets. Office hours from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

FROM ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH.

SHERMAN'S MARCH—JOURNAL OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

Graphic Description of the Incidents—The Fights on the Way—Thanksgiving-Day—Plenty of Turkeys.

Entire Destruction of all the Railroads—Conversations with Whites and Blacks.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

NEAR ATLANTA, Oct. 14, 1864.

The last few days have [illegible] and deepest interest. The [illegible] combinations of Gen. Sherman, which have mystified many and called forth the anxiety and curiosity of all, are beginning in part to unfold, revealing a plan of operations conceived upon the broadest scale, which, it is not extravagant to say, has never been known in military science. We begin to understand now why the army was in our late campaign moved to Rome, after passing through the Allatoona Hills, instead of marching directly on Resaca. Hood at the time was three days' march in advance of us. Gen. Sherman knew very well that in no event could Hood be overtaken should he continue to advance, and he much preferred that his swift-footed foe should pass to the left, rather than to the right. If Hood had gone east he would have damaged the railroad up and near Atlanta, and then kept to the southward, when he would have been in our present front, offering obstacles serious enough perhaps to have defeated the movements now in progress.

HOW HOOD WAS BAITED.

Sherman's rapid wheel to the left, through Snake's Creek Gap, forced Hood either to proceed directly south toward Montgomery, or westward. The conqueror of Atlanta, prodigal in his well-won wealth, offered the golden apple of West Tennessee, with its richly stored cities, as a prize easily gained, with a vista of glorious possibilities opening up in Kentucky, and it might be beyond the line of the Ohio.

Well might the rebel General gladden his heart with the anticipations of riot and plunder, and he thought he saw clearly in the immediate future the fulfillment of the promise and prophecy of his master, that Atlanta should be evacuated in thirty days, and the dreaded Sherman, with his Yankee horde following fast in his footsteps to save the North from invasion and pillage. And thus, giving no rest to the naked, weary feet of his soldiers, he moved at once in the direction of Florence, on the Tennessee river.

Meanwhile Sherman had arrived at the foot of the Chattanooga Valley in pursuit. Retaining his main force at Gaylesville, throwing out strong reconnoissances in the direction of the enemy, until ascertaining beyond a question that Hood had gulped down the bait, he detached Stanley with the 4th corps, sending him to the North toward Bridgeport.

"Aha," chuckled Hood, "this is as I hoped; my strategy succeeds." Following the departure of the 4th corps, the entire army was moved back to Rome; Schofield, with a portion of the Army of the Ohio, was at once sent to Chattanooga. These, with Stanley's troops, furnished Gen. Thomas, who held supreme command, and who had full instructions from Gen. Sherman covering every contingency, with a veteran army of some thirty thousand men, which, with those already in the department, and recruits coming into the field, composed a sufficient force to demolish Hood, if they should meet; an event which will take place at Gen. Thomas' option, and not at Hood's, if that person is much longer at the river's bank, where he has halted his columns, as if doubtful what course next to pursue.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE MARCH.

Gen. Sherman has called to him from Atlanta his Chief Quartermaster, Gen. Easton, and Chief Commissary, Col. Beckwith—men of great conceptive and executive capacity. In four days all that Rome contained of sick and wounded, stores and machinery, was removed, and the city evacuated; a few days more, and the vast amount of provisions, forage, machinery, stores of all kinds, with the invalids and incompetents, which had accumulated at Atlanta and along the railroad, the surplus artillery, baggage and other useless wagons, everything, in truth, which would impede the celerity of movement of the army, was gathered up and sent safely to the North.

On the 12th instant the last train of cars whirled rapidly past the troops moving south, speeding over bridges and into the woods as if they feared they might be left helpless in the deserted land. At Cartersville the last communications with the North were severed with the telegraph wires. It bore the message to Gen. Thomas: "All is well." And so we have cut adrift from our base of operations, from our line of communications, launching out into uncertainty at the best; on a journey whose projected end only the General in command knows.

THE ARMY.

As for the army, they do not stop to ask questions. Sherman says "Come," and that is the entire vocabulary to them. A most cheerful feature of the situation is the fact that the men are healthful and jolly as men can be, hoping for the best, willing to dare the worst.

Behind us we leave a track of smoke and flame. Half of Marietta was burned up, not by orders, however; for the command is that proper details shall be made to destroy all property which can ever be of any use to the rebel armies. Stragglers will get into these places, and dwelling houses are leveled to the ground. In nearly all cases these are the deserted habitations formerly owned by rebels, who are now refugees.

Yesterday, as some of the men were marching toward the Chattahoochee river, they saw in the distance pillows of smoke rising along its banks—the bridges were in flames. Says one, hitching his musket a bit on his shoulder in a free and easy way, "I say, Charley, I believe Sherman has set the river on fire." "Reckon not," replied the other, with the same indifference. "If he has, it's all right." And so they passed along, obeying orders, not knowing what is before them, but believing in their leader.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD.

From Kingston to Atlanta the rails have been taken up from the road, fires built about them, and the iron twisted into all sorts of curves; thus they are left, never to be straightened again. The secesh inhabitants are in agony of wonder at all this queer maneuvering. It appears as if we intended evacuating Atlanta, but our troops are taking the wrong direction for the hopes and purposes of the people.

Atlanta is entirely deserted of human beings, excepting a few soldiers here and there. The houses are vacant; there is no trade or traffic of any kind; the streets are empty. Beautiful roses bloom in the gardens of fine houses, but a terrible stillness and solitude cover all, depressing the hearts even of those who are glad to destroy it. In your peaceful homes at the North you cannot conceive how these people have suffered for their crimes.

BURNING OF ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Night of the 15th Nov.

A grand and awful spectacle is presented to the beholder in this beautiful city, now in flames. By order, the Chief Engineer has destroyed by powder and fire all the storehouses, depot buildings and machine shops. The heaven is one expanse of lurid fire; the air is filled with flying, burning cinders; buildings covering over two hundred acres are in ruins or in flames; every instant there is the sharp detonation or the smothered burning sound of exploding shells and powder concealed in the buildings, and then the sparks and flame shoot away up into the black and red roof, scattering the cinders far and wide.

These are the machine shops where have been forged and cast rebel cannon, shot and shell, that have carried death to many a brave defender of our nation's honor. These warehouses have been the receptacle of munitions of war, stored, to be used for our destruction. The city, which, next to Richmond, has furnished more material for prosecuting the war than any other in the South, exists no more as a means for the enemies of the Union.

A brigade of Massachusetts soldiers are the only troops now left in the town. They will be the last to leave it. To-night I heard the really fine band of the 33d Massachusetts playing "John Brown's soul goes marching on," by the light of the burning buildings. I have never heard that noble anthem when it was so grand, so solemn, so inspiring.

THE MARCH TO MILLEDGEVILLE.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 24.—We are in full possession of the capital of the State of Georgia, and without firing a gun in its conquest. On Friday last the Legislature, which had been in session, hearing of our approach, hastily decamped without any adjournment. The legislative panic spread among the citizens to such an extent as to depopulate the place, except of a few old gentlemen and ladies and the negroes, the latter welcoming our approach with ecstatic exclamations of joy: "Bress de Lord! tanks be to Almighty God; the Yanks is come; de day ob jubilee hab arrived;" and then accompanied their words with rather embarrassing hugs, which those nearest the sidewalks received quite liberally.

Gen. Slocum, with the 20th Corps, first entered the city, arriving by way of Madison, having accomplished his mission of destroying the railroads and valuable bridges at Madison. The fright of the legislators, described by witnesses, must have been comical in the extreme. They little imagined the movement of our left wing, hearing first of the advance of Kilpatrick on the extreme right toward Macon, and supposed that to be another raid. What their opinion was when Howard's army appeared at McDonough it would be difficult to say, and their astonishment must have approached insanity when the other two columns were heard from—one directed toward Augusta and the other swiftly marching straight upon their devoted city.

It seemed as if they were surrounded upon all sides except toward the east, and that their doom was sealed. With the certain punishment for their crimes looming up before them, they sought every possible means of escape. Private effects, household furniture, everything was conveyed to the depot, and loaded into cars until they were filled and heaped, and the flying people could not find standing room.

Any and every price was obtained for a vehicle. A thousand dollars was cheap for a common buggy, and men rushed about the streets in agony of fear lest they should "fall victims to the ferocity of the Yankees."

Several days of perfect quiet passed, after this exodus, when, on a bright, sunshiny morning, a regiment entered the city with a band playing the national airs, which music had many a day since been hushed in the capital of Georgia.

WHAT SHERMAN DID AT MILLEDGEVILLE.

But few of the troops were marched through the city. Some two or three regiments were detailed under the orders of the engineers to destroy certain property designated by the general commanding. The magazines, arsenals, depot buildings, factories of one kind and another, with storehouses containing large amounts of government property, and some 1,700 bales of cotton burned. Private houses were respected everywhere—even those of noted rebels; and I heard of no instance of pillage or insult to the inhabitants. One or two of the latter, known as having been in the rebel army, were made prisoners of war, but the surgeons at the hospitals, the principal of the insane asylum and others, expressed their gratitude that such perfect order was maintained throughout the city.

General Sherman is at the Executive Mansion, its former occupant having with extremely bad grace fled from his distinguished visitor, taking with him the entire furniture of the building. As General Sherman travels with a ménage, (a roll of blankets, and haversack full of hard-tack,) which is as complete for a life out in the open air as in a palace, this discourtesy of Gov. Brown was not a serious inconvenience.

Gen. Sherman's opening move in the present campaign has been successful in the highest degree. At first moving his army in three columns, with a column of cavalry on his extreme right, upon eccentric lines, he diverted the attention of the enemy, so that he concentrated his forces at extreme points, Macon and Augusta, leaving the main body. In this campaign, the end of which does not yet appear, it is not the purpose of the General to spend his time before fortified cities, nor yet to encumber his wagons with wounded men. His instructions to Kilpatrick were to demonstrate against Macon, getting within five miles of the city.

A FIGHT.

The roads each column were to follow were carefully designated, the number of miles each day to be traveled, and the points of rendezvous were given at a certain date. All of these conditions were fulfilled to the letter. Slocum, with the Twentieth corps, arrived at Milledgeville on the 22d inst., preceding Davis, with the Fourteenth corps, one day. On the same day Kilpatrick struck the Macon and Western road, destroying the bridges at Walnut creek. The day following, Howard, with the Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps, arrived at Gordon, and began the destruction of the Georgia Central Railroad.

It was near here that the most serious fight of the campaign occurred to this date. Gen. Walcott, in command of a detachment of cavalry and a brigade of infantry, was thrown forward to Griswoldville, toward Macon, for demonstrative purposes merely. The enemy, some five thousand strong, advanced upon our troops, who had thrown up temporary breastworks, with a section of a battery in position. The cavalry fell slowly back on either flank of the brigade, protecting them from attack in flank and rear. The rebels are composed of militia chiefly, although a portion of Hardee's old corps was present, having been brought up from Savannah.

With that ignorance of danger common to new troops, the Rebels rushed upon our veterans with the greatest fury. They were received with grape-shot and musketry at point blank range, our soldiers firing coolly, while shouting derisively to the quivering columns to come on, as if they thought the whole thing a nice joke. The Rebels resumed the attack, but with the same fatal results, and were soon in full flight, leaving more than three hundred dead on the field. Our loss was some forty killed and wounded, while their killed, wounded and prisoners are estimated to exceed two thousand five hundred. A pretty severe lesson they have received. It is said "Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute." This first step has been a most expensive one, and judging from the fact that we have not heard from them since they seem to have interpreted the proverb otherwise than in the recognized sense.

MARCHING ON.

NEAR TENNILLE STATION, ON THE GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, Nov. 27.

Since writing the above, the army has moved forward all along the line. The rebels seem to have understood, but too late, that it was not Sherman's intention to make a serious attack upon Macon. They have, however, succeeded in getting Wheeler across the Oconee at a point below the railroad bridge. We first became aware of their presence in our front by the destruction of several small bridges across Buffalo Creek, on the two roads leading to Sandersville, over which were advancing the 20th and 14th corps.

We were delayed but a few hours. The passage was also contested by the rebel cavalry under Wheeler, and they fought our front all the way, and into the streets of Sandersville. The 20th corps had the advance, deploying a regiment as skirmishers, forming the remainder of a brigade in line of battle on either side of the road. The movement was executed in the handsomest manner, and was so effectual as not to impede the march of the column in the slightest degree, although the roll of musketry was unceasing. Our loss was not serious—twenty odd killed and wounded.

NEAR THE OCONEE.

As the 20th Corps entered the town they were met by the 14th, whose head of column arrived at the same moment. While these two corps had met with the obstructions above mentioned, the army under Gen. Howard were attempting to throw a pontoon across the Oconee at the Georgia Central Railroad bridge. Here they met a force under the command of Gen. Wayne, which was composed of a portion of Wheeler's cavalry, militia, and a band of convicts who had been liberated from the penitentiary upon the condition that they would join the army.

Two most of these desperadoes have been taken prisoners, dressed in their State prison clothing. Gen. Sherman has turned them loose, believing that Gov. Brown had not got the full benefits of his liberality. The rebels did not make a remarkably stern defense of the bridge, for Howard was able to cross his army yesterday, and commenced breaking railroad again to-day. In fact, all of the army, except one corps, are engaged in this same work. Morgan, with his army, was hardly able to reach this point when he met Gen. Hardee, who has managed to get round here from Macon. Our troops struck the railroad at this station a few hours after the frightened band escaped.

THANKSGIVING DAY KEPT.

We had been told that the country was very poor east of the Oconee, but our experience has been a delightful gastronomic contradiction of the statement. The cattle trains are getting so large that we find difficulty in driving them along. Thanksgiving day was very generally observed in the army, the troops scorning chickens in the plentitude of turkeys, with which they have supplied themselves.

SUPPLIES ABUNDANT.

Vegetables of all kinds and in unlimited quantities were at hand, and the soldiers gave thanks as soldiers may, and were as merry as only soldiers can be. In truth, so far as the gratification of the stomach goes, the troops are pursuing a continuous thanksgiving.

In addition to fowls, vegetables and meats, many obtain a delicious syrup made from sorghum, which is cultivated on all the plantations, and stored away in large troughs and hogsheads. The mills here and there furnish fresh supplies of flour and meal, and we hear little or nothing of "hard tack," that terror to weak mastication. Over the sections of country lately traversed I find very little cultivation of cotton. The commands of Davis appear to have been obeyed; and our large droves of cattle are turned nightly into the immense fields of ungathered corn to eat their fill, while the granaries are crowded to overflowing with both oats and corn.

We have also reached the sand regions, so that the fall of rain has no terrors, the roads are excellent, and would become firmer from a liberal wetting. The rise of the rivers will not bother us much, for each army corps has its pontoon, and the launching of its boats is a matter of an hour.

HOWELL COBB'S PLANTATION.

Just before his entrance into Milledgeville, Gen. Sherman camped on one of the plantations of Howell Cobb. It was a coincidence that a Macon paper, containing Cobb's address to the Georgians as General commanding, was received the same day. This plantation was the property of Cobb's wife, who was a Lamar. I do not know that this Cobb ever claimed any great reputation as a man of piety and many virtues, but I could not help contrasting the evil speech and fellow-citizens to "rise and defend their liberties, homes, &c., from the step of the invader, to burn and destroy everything in his front, assail him on all sides," and all that, with his own conduct here, and the wretched condition of his negroes and their quarters.

We found his granaries well filled with corn and wheat, part of which was distributed and eaten by our animals and men. A large supply of syrup made from sorghum (which we had found at nearly every plantation on our march) was stored in an out-house. This was also disposed of to the soldiers, and to the poor decrepid negroes which this humane, liberty-loving Major General left to die in this place a few days ago. Becoming alarmed, Cobb sent to that place and removed all the able-bodied mules, horses, cows and slaves. He left here some fifty old men—cripples—and women and children, with clothing scarce covering their nakedness, with little or no food, and without means of procuring any. We found them cowering over the fire-places of their miserable huts, where the wind whirled through the crevices between the logs, frightened at the approach of the Yankees, who, they had been told, would kill them. A more forlorn, neglected set of human beings, I never saw.

General Sherman distributed to the negroes with his own hands the provisions left here, and assured them that we were their friends, and they need not be afraid that we were foes. One old man answered him: "I s'pose dat you's true; but massa, you'll go 'way to-morrow, and anudder white man will come." He had never known anything but persecutions and fears from the white man, and had been kept in such ignorance of us that he did not dare put faith in any white man.

REBEL LIES TO NEGROES.

This terrorism, which forms so striking a feature of slavery, has had marked illustrations ever since we left Atlanta. The negroes were told that as soon as we got them into our clutches they were put into the front of the battle, and we killed them if they did not fight; that we threw the women and children into the Chattahoochie, and when the buildings were burned in Atlanta, we filled them with negroes to be roasted and devoured by the flames. These stories, which appear so absurd to us, are not too extravagant for the simple, untutored minds of the negroes. They are easily frightened, and full of superstition. In most any other instance, such bloody tales would have frightened them entirely out of our sight to the woods and other hiding places; but they assert, with much earnestness and glee, that "massa can't come dat over us; we knowed a heap better. What for de Yankees want to hurt black men. Massa hates de Yankees, and he's no friend ter we; so we am de Yankees' bi's frien's." A simple logic, that; but it is sufficient for the negroes.

WHAT THE NEGROES THINK.

Near Covington, one Judge Harris has a large plantation; before we we arrived it was well stocked; I can't answer for its condition afterward. A jollier set of negroes I never saw than his were when the blue coats came along. Horrible stories of their cruelty to the negroes were also told by them to frighten them, but the negroes never put one word of faith in them. I asked Judge Harris' head man: "Well, how do you like the Yankees?" "Like him! bully, bully, bully. I'se wanted to see him long time; heard a heap 'bout 'em. Say, Sally, dese here be gentlemen date passing." A compliment to our soldiers, which they no doubt would have appreciated could they have heard Mr. Lewis.

"Yass sar, I'se hope de Lord will prosper dem and Mr. Sherman."

"Why do you hope that the Lord will help the Yankees?"

"Because I tinks, and so we all tinks, dat you'se down here in our interests."

"You're about right there; did you ever hear that President Lincoln freed all the slaves?" "No, sir, I never heard such a ting; the white folks neber talk fore black men; dey mighty free from dat." In other parts of the South the negroes I have seen seem to understand there is a man named Lincoln, who had the power to free them, and had exercised it. We have reached here a stratum of ignorance upon that subject. All knowledge of that nature has not only been kept from the blacks, but only a few of the whites are well informed. The lieutenant commanding the escort of General Sherman was born and has always lived in Milledgeville, is an officer in the 1st Alabama cavalry regiment, tells me that he never saw a copy of the New York *Tribune* until he joined our army. His history, by the way, is a most interesting one, and will one day be worth the telling. His adherence to the Union army grew out of his natural abhorrence of slavery, whose errors he had witnessed from childhood. His name is Snelling. A young man of good education, of high integrity, simple-hearted, brave, and has been most useful to the cause of his country.

Gen. Sherman invites all able-bodied negroes (others could not make the march) to join the column, and he takes especial pleasure when they join the procession, on some occasions telling them they are free; that Massa Lincoln has given them their liberty, and that they can go where they please; that if they earn their freedom they should have it—but that Massa Lincoln had given it to them anyhow. They all seem to understand that the proclamation of freedom had made them free, and I have met but few instances where they did not say they expected the Yankees were coming down sometime or other, and very generally they are possessed with the idea that we are fighting for them and that their freedom is the object of the war. This notion they got from hearing the talk of their masters.

"Stick in dar," was the angry exclamation of one of a party of negroes to another, who was asking too many questions of the officer who had given them permission to join the column. "Stick in dar, it's all right; we are gwine along, we's free."

Another replied to a question, "Oh yaas, massa, de people hereabouts were heap frightened when dey heard you'se coming; dey dusted out yer sudden."

Pointing to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, which had been destroyed, the question was asked: "It took a longer time to build this railroad than it does to destroy it?"

"I would think it did, massa; in dat ar woods over dar is buried ever so many black men who were killed, sar, yes, killed, a working on dat road—whipped to deth. I seed 'em, sar."

"Does the man live here who beat them?"

"Oh no, sar; he's dun gone long time."

DESTRUCTION OF RAILROADS.

By the way, the destruction of railroads in this campaign has been most thorough. The destruction of such long lines of road necessarily requires time, which in an expedition of this kind is valuable in the highest degree. The ordinary method of destruction was to place the rails across a pile of burning sleepers, their own weight bending them.

METHOD OF DESTRUCTION.

But this does not injure the rail so much but that it may be heated and straightened again. Instruments have been made; one is a clasp, which locks under the rail. It has a ring in the top, into which is inserted a long lever, and the rail is thus ripped from the sleepers. When the rail has been heated a wrench is applied, which fits close over the ends of the rail; by turning them in opposite directions the rail is so twisted that even a rolling machine could not bring it back into shape. In this manner have been destroyed some thirty miles of rails which lay in the city of Atlanta, and also all the rails on the Augusta and Atlanta road from the latter place to Madison; and thus far the Georgia Central road, from a few miles east of Macon to Tennille Station, where I am now writing.

THE MARCH TO THE OGEECHEE.

NEAR JOHNSON'S, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE GEORGIA RAILROAD, Nov. 29, 1864.

We have not heard from the army on the north side of the railroad since it left us at Sandersville; nor from Kilpatrick until to-day, and then indirectly through a negro, who reports that the son of his master rode all the way from Louisville in great haste, reporting that Wheeler was fighting the Yankees, who were advancing on Augusta. Gen. Sherman's second step in this campaign will have been equally successful with the first, if he be able to cross the Ogeechee without much opposition. Davis and Kilpatrick's movements were also a feint, in order to facilitate the passage over the Ogeechee of the main body of the army, which, for two days past, has been marching parallel roads south of the railroad.

Thus far we have reason to believe that the rebels are ignorant of our principal movement, and are trembling with fear that Augusta is our objective.

Kilpatrick is doing the same work which he so accomplished with such signal success in the early days of the campaign. [illegible] attempt to penetrate.

The most pathetic scenes occur daily and hourly. Thousands of negro women join the column, some carrying household goods, and many of them carrying their children in their arms, while older boys and girls plod by their side. All these women and children are ordered back, heartrending though it may be to refuse them liberty. They must go. One begs that she may go to see her husband and children at Savannah. Long years ago she was forced from them and sold. Another has heard that her 'boy' was in Macon, and she is "done gone with grief goin' on four years."

But the majority accept the advent of the Yankees as the fulfillment of the millennial prophecies. The "day of jubilee," the hope and prayer of a life-time, has come. They cannot be made to understand that they must remain behind, and they are satisfied only when General Sherman tells them—as he does every day—that we shall come back for them some time, and that they must be patient until the proper hour of deliverance comes.

The other day a woman with a child in her arms was working her way along amongst the teams and crowds of cattle and horsemen. An officer called to her kindly: "Where are you going, aunty?"

She looked up into his face with a hopeful, beseeching look, and replied: "I'se gwine whar you's gwine, massa."

At a house a few miles from Milledgeville we halted for an hour. In an old hut I found a negro and his wife, both of them over sixty years old. In the talk which ensued nothing was said which led me to suppose that either of them was anxious to leave their mistress, who, by the way, was a sullen, cruel-looking woman, when all at once the old negress straightened herself up, and her face, which a moment before was almost stupid in its expression, assumed a fierce, almost devilish aspect.

Pointing her shining black finger at the old man crouched in the corner of the fire-place, she hissed out: "What for you sit dar; you s'pose I wait sixty years for nutten? Don't yer see de door open? I'se follow my child—I not stay. Yes, anudder day I goes 'long wid dese people; yes, sah, I walks till I drops in my tracks." A more terrible sight I never beheld. I can think of nothing to compare with it except Charlotte Cushman's Meg Merrilies. Rembrandt only could have painted the scene, with its dramatic surroundings.

It was near this place that several factories were burned. It was odd to see the delight of the negroes at the destruction of places known only to them as task-houses, where they had groaned under the lash.

ACROSS THE OGEECHEE.

STATION OF GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD, Nov. 30, 1864.

With the exception of the Fifteenth corps, our army is across the Ogeechee, and without fighting a battle. This river is a line of great strength to the Rebels, and they might have made its passage a costly effort to us, but they have been outwitted and outmaneuvered. I am more convinced than ever that if Gen. Sherman intends taking his army to the seaboard, it is evidently his policy to avoid a battle, or any contest which will delay him in the establishment of a new base of operations and supplies; if he is able to establish this new base, and at the same time destroy all the lines of communication from the rebel armies with the great cities, so that they will be as much isolated as if these strongholds were in our hands, he will have accomplished the greatest strategic victory in the war, and all the more welcome because bloodless. Macon, Augusta, Savannah or Charleston are of no special value to us, except that either one of the latter may be useful as a base of supplies. One and all of them are of the most vital importance to the rebels, as the source from or through which they get their stores or ammunition and the largest part of their supplies.

We have heard to-day from Kilpatrick and from Millen. Kilpatrick made a splendid march, fighting Wheeler all the way to Waynesborough, destroying the railroad bridge crossing Brier Creek, between Augusta and Millen. It is with real grief that I write he was unable to accomplish the release of our prisoners. It appears that for some time past the rebels have been removing our soldiers from Millen; the officers have been sent to Columbia, S. C., and the privates farther south, somewhere on the Gulf Railroad.

THE PASSAGE OF THE OGEECHEE.

We have had very little difficulty in crossing the Ogeechee. The 20th Corps moved down the railroad, destroying it to the bridge. The 17th Corps covered the river at this point, where a light bridge was only partially destroyed. It was easily repaired, so that the infantry and cavalry could pass over it, while the wagons and artillery used the pontoons. The Ogeechee is about sixty yards in width at this point. It is approached on the northern and western side through swamps, which would be impossible were it not for the sandy soil which packs solid when the water covers the roads, although in places there are treacherous quicksands which we are obliged to corduroy.

IN A FOG.

Soon the fog, which settles like a blanket over the river bottoms, shut down upon the scene, and so dense and dark was it that torches were of very little use, and men were directed here and there by the voice.

"Jim, are you there?" shouts a voice.

"Yes, I onhese!" is the impatient answer.

"Well, then, go straight ahead."

"Straight ahead! where in thunder is 'straight ahead?'"

AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

At this station we came across an old man named Wells, who was the most original character I ever met. He was depot-master in days when there was a railroad here. He is a shrewd old man, and seemed to understand the merits of the war question perfectly.

"They say you are retreating, but it is the strangest sort of a retreat I ever saw. Why, dog bite them, the newspapers have been lying in this way all along. They allers are whipping the Federal armies, and they allers fall back after the fight. It was that ar idee that first opened my eyes. Our army was allers whipping the Feds, and we allers fell back. I allers told 'em it was a d—d humbug, and now, by —, I know it, for here you are, right on old John Wells' place—hogs, potatoes, corn and fences all gone. I don't find any fault. I expected it all."

"Jeff. Davis and the rest," he continued, "talk about splitting the Union. Why, if South Carolina had gone out by herself, she would have been split in four pieces by this time. Splitting the Union! Why, d—n it, the State of Georgia is being split right through from end to end. It is these rich fellows who are making this war, and keeping their precious bodies out of harm's way. There's John Franklin went through here the other day, running away from your army. I could have played dominoes on his coat-tails. There's my poor brother, sick with small-pox at Macon, working for $11 a month, and hasn't got a cent of the d—n stuff for a year. 'Leven dollars a month and 11,000 bullets a minute. I don't believe in it, sir.

"My wife came from Canada, and I kind o' thought I would sometime go there to live, but was afraid of the ice and cold; but darn me if this country is getting too cussed hot for me. Look at my fence-rails a-burning there. I think I can stand the cold better.

"I heard as how they cut down the trees across your road up-country and burn the bridges; why, (dog bite their hides,) one of you Yankees can take up a tree and carry it off, tops and all; and there's that bridge you put across the river in less than two hours—they might as well try to stop the Ogeechee as you Yankees.

"The blarsted rascals who burnt this yere bridge thought they did a big thing; a natural born fool cut in two had more sense in either end than any of them.

"To bring back the good old times," he said, "it'll take the help of Divine Providence, a heap of rain, and a deal of elbow grease, to fix things up again."

SHERMAN'S MANEUVERS.

SCARBOROUGH, GA., Dec. 3.—Pivoted upon Millen the army has swung slowly round upon its eastern course, and is now moving in six columns upon parallel roads southward. Until yesterday it was impossible to decide whether or not it was General Sherman's intention to march upon Augusta. Kilpatrick had destroyed the bridge above Waynesboro, and falling back had again advanced, supported by the Fourteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Davis. South of this column, moving eastward, through Birdsville, was the Twentieth Corps, commanded by Gen. Slocum. Yet further south, the Seventeenth Corps, Gen. Blair in command, followed the railroad, destroying it as they advanced. West and south of the Ogeechee the Fifteenth Corps, Gen. Osterhaus in immediate command, but under the eye of Gen. Howard, has moved in two columns.

Until now Davis and Kilpatrick have been a cover and a shield to the real movements. At no time has it been possible for Hardee to interpose any serious obstacle to the advance of the main body of our army, for our left wing has always been a strong arm thrust out in advance, ready to put in chancery any force which might attempt to get within its guard.

The rebel councils of war appear to have been completely deceived, for we hear it reported that Bragg and Longstreet are at Augusta, with ten thousand men, made up of militia, two or three South Carolina regiments and a portion of Hampton's Legion, sent there for one month. It is possible, now that the curtain has been withdrawn, and as it may appear that we are marching straight for Savannah, the general, with his ten thousand, may attempt to harass our rear, but they can accomplish nothing but the loss of a few lives, without checking our progress.

The work so admirably performed by our left wing, so far as it obliged the rebels in our front constantly to retreat, by threatening their rear, now becomes the office of the 15th Corps, our right wing, on the right bank of the river. Its two columns are moving one day's march in advance of the main body of the army, marching down the peninsula between the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers. The necessity and value of these flank movements first of the right wing with Kilpatrick's cavalry, then of Davis and Kilpatrick on the left, and now of Howard on our right, is because we cannot run over and demolish any and all the rebel force in Georgia. They could not for a moment stand before this army upon any ordinary battle ground, but a very small force of infantry or cavalry at a river could delay a column half a day, and perhaps longer, and as our soldiers have got tired of chickens, sweet potatoes, sorghum, &c., and have been promised oysters on the half shell, oysters roasted, stewed, &c., in short, oysters, they don't care to be delayed.

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

The railroad which has been receiving our immediate attention within the last week is altogether the best I have seen in the State, though the rail itself is not so heavy as the T rail on the Atlanta road. The rail on the Georgia Central is partially laid with the U, and a portion of light T rail, but it is all fastened to parallel stringers, which are again fixed to the ties. The station houses are generally built of brick, in the most substantial manner. The very large depot at Millen was a wooden building of graceful form, and admirably made. It made the biggest fire I have seen since we left Atlanta, and delighted the soldiers amazingly. The taste for conflagrations has been so cultivated in this community of late, an Irishman, the other day, while engaged in the useful occupation of twisting rails, remarked:

"When the war is over, Gen. Sherman will buy a coal mine in Pennsylvania, and occupy his spare time with smoking cigars and destroying railroad buildings."

GREAT CORN FIELDS.

We daily traverse immense corn fields covering one hundred to one thousand acres. These were once devoted to the cultivation of cotton, and it is surprising to see how the planters have carried out the wishes of the rebel government in this respect. There has been a large amount of cotton destroyed in this campaign, but it must be only a small portion even of the limited crop raised, as the destruction has chiefly been away from the railroads. As near as I can learn two-thirds of this cotton has been sent over the Georgia Central Railroad to Augusta by way of Millen; from thence a limited amount has been transported to Wilmington for trans-Atlantic shipment; the balance yet remains in the vicinity of Columbia, South Carolina.

It was well ascertained that the country west of the Savannah River is expected to furnish supplies for the rebel armies in the West, although corn and beef are sent from this district to Lee's army, but he draws the bulk of his supplies from the States [illegible] and there is no region [illegible] prolific as that about Columbia. I have digressed thus far from the history of the Georgia campaign, because I wish to correct the impression which is so general at the North that the Eastern armies are fed from the Southwest. One thing is most certain, neither the West nor the East will draw any supplies from the counties in this State traversed by our army for a long time to come; our work has been the next thing to annihilation.

THE PRISONERS' PEN AT MILLEN.

As mentioned above, this place is five miles above Millen Junction. A space of ground some 300 feet square, inclosed by a stockade, without any covering whatsoever, was the hole where thousands of our brave soldiers have been confined for many months past. Exposed to heavy dews, the biting frosts, the pelting rains, without so much as a board, or tent even, to protect them after the rebels had stolen all their clothing [illegible] wretched alternative, and they dug holes in the ground, into which they crept at night. What wonder that we found the evidence that 750 had died there?

From what misery did death release them! I could realize it all now as I could not even when listening to the stories of prisoners who had fled from this hell; escaped the devils in hot pursuit, foiled the keen scent of the track-hounds [illegible] my brothers have been tortured with exposure and starvation, [illegible]

CONCENTRATION AT OGEECHEE—A FIGHT.

OGEECHEE CHURCH, Dec. 6, 1864.—The army for two days past has been concentrating at this point, which is in the narrowest part of the peninsula. Gen. Howard is still on the west side of the Ogeechee, but is within supporting distance, and has ample means of crossing the river, should it be necessary, which is not at all probable. Kilpatrick has again done noble work. On Sunday last, while marching towards Alexander, for the purpose of more thoroughly completing the destruction of the Railroad bridge crossing Briar Creek, we found Wheeler on his way near Waynesborough. He fought him several times, punishing him severely in each instance, driving his infantry and cavalry before him through Waynesborough and beyond the bridge, which was completely destroyed. He rejoined the main body of our army then marching southward.

KILLING BLOODHOUNDS.

A significant feature of this campaign, which has not before been mentioned in this diary, received a marked illustration yesterday. Except in a few instances, private residences have not been destroyed. Yesterday we passed the plantation of a Mr. Stubbs. The house, cotton-gin, press, corn-ricks, stables, everything that could burn, was in flames, and in the dooryard lay the dead bodies of several bloodhounds, that had been used to track and pull down negroes and our escaped prisoners. And everywhere our army has passed, everything in the shape of a dog has been killed. The soldiers and officers are determined that no more flying fugitives, white men or negroes, shall be followed by track-hounds that come within reach of their powder and ball.

A BOLD MOVEMENT.

Gen. Howard has just returned from a very successful movement. Fearing that we should detach a force for the purpose of destroying the Gulf Road, which they are using to its utmost capacity just now, they pushed a force across the Ogeechee. While this body were covered by a strong riverside line, Gen. Corse, of Allatoona memory, moved his division between the Little and Great Ogeechee, thirteen miles in advance of the main column, to the canal, which runs from the Ogeechee to the Savannah river. He bridged the canal, crossed it with his division, and now holds a position out of which Hood's army could not drive him.

This bold step has forced the rebels to evacuate the line of works stretching from river to river, and they have now fairly sought refuge in the fortifications proper to Savannah.

CLOSING IN UPON SAVANNAH.

DECEMBER 9.—One officer and several men were severely wounded by the explosion of shells and torpedoes buried and concealed in the road, which was an attempt at cowardly murder. In the entrance to forts, or in a breach made in a line of works, such implements may be used to defend the assault, but the laws of war do not justify an attempt of the kind which has been so disastrous to-day. The prisoners were marched over the road, [illegible] removed two of these treacherous, death-dealing instruments.

STRONG LINES OF REBEL WORKS.

DECEMBER 10.—The army has advanced some six miles to-day, and have met everywhere a strong line of works, which appear to be held by a large force; with thirty-two-pound guns in position, their line, although extended, is most easily defended, because of a succession of impassable swamps which stretch across the peninsula. All the openings between these morasses and the roads which lead through them are strongly fortified, and the approaches have been contested vigorously, but with little loss to us. Gen. Sherman seems to avoid the sacrifice of life, and I doubt his making any serious attack until he has communication with the fleet.

CAPTURE OF FORT M'ALLISTER.

DECEMBER 13.—At Fort McAllister. To-day I have been a spectator of one of those glorious sights where the actors passing through the most fearful ordeal of fire which befalls the soldier, come out successful, and are always after heroes. The 2d division of the 15th corps have marched to-day fifteen miles, and, without the assistance of artillery, have crossed an open space of 600 yards, under a fierce fire of twenty-one heavy guns, crawling through a thick abatis, crossed a ditch of great depth, at whose bottom were driven thick palisades, torn them away, surmounted the crest and palisades, shot and bayoneted the gunners who refused to surrender at their posts, and planted the stars and stripes upon the work in triumph. The assault was made with a single line, which approached the fort from all sides but that of the river at the same instant, never for an instant wavering, no man lurking shelter, but facing the fire manfully.

The explosion of torpedoes at this point did not deter them. Gen. Sherman's old division and corps had been told that he had said, "Carry the place by assault to-night, if possible," they resolved to fulfill their old commander's wish, and they did it. Perhaps in the history of this war there has not been a more striking example of the evidence of quick determined action. Had we waited, put up intrenchments, shelled the place, and made the usual approaches, we should have lost many more lives, and time that was invaluable. As it is, our entire loss is not more than ninety men killed and wounded, and we have gained a necessity, a base of supplies. Our whole army are eager to emulate such a glorious example, and their *esprit du corps* has been raised to the grandest height.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

Meeting of the Toronto Assizes—Important Charge of the Presiding Justice.

The winter assizes for the county of Toronto opened on the 22d. From the charge of Mr. Justice Morrison to the Grand Jury we cut the following relative to the St. Albans affair:

It has unfortunately happened that near to our eastern and western frontier outrages have taken place, alleged to have been planned and committed by persons under our protection. Several of the persons engaged have been arrested upon the requisition of the authorities of the United States, under the Ashburton Treaty and the laws of our Province, with a view to their extradition, being charged with the commission of crimes within the Treaty. The case of one of those prisoners is still pending before the Recorder of this city. The others were recently discharged from custody, under circumstances and in a manner, to say the least, very extraordinary and most precipitate, and which have given rise to very painful and grave observations. Since then, however, fresh warrants have been issued for the re-arrest of the parties, and rewards for their capture offered by the Executive. I may here remark that it has been contended, on the part of those prisoners, that they were entitled to their release upon the ground that the acts charged against them were acts committed under commissions or instructions from the authorities of the so-called Confederate States—that, in fact, the crimes with which they were charged were acts of war.

Without admitting for an instant that, even if they were, it would form a ground for their discharge, I fail to see, that while the actual seat of war is several hundred miles distant from our frontier, a mere incursion of a few men secretly contrived and without the ordinary features or emblems of a warlike expedition—resulting in murder and robbery [illegible] upon the territory of a neighboring country and the taking of the lives of non-belligerent and unoffending citizens, and the plundering them of their property, and escaping into this country with the plunder—I say I fail to see that such acts are entitled to be treated or considered as acts of war. I can only consider them as crimes of murder and robbery under the pretence of war. If it were otherwise, the most monstrous and revolting crimes might be perpetrated under such pretexts, and being committed on the borders of friendly and contiguous States, as in the present instance, the offenders would escape the punishment that such crimes deserve. War, as understood and carried on between civilized nations, has enough evils and calamities without introducing the horrors of murder and robbery, such as I refer to. As well might it have been argued during the Crimean war, that if a few desperate men entered any part of our Province from the United States, and murdered and robbed our people, and immediately fled thereafter within the American frontier, they were, under the pretext that their crimes were acts of war in aid of Russia, entitled to protection, and not within the treaty.

One's common sense revolts at any law, international or otherwise, being invoked to protect the perpetrators of such atrocities and crimes from being amenable to the laws of the outraged country.

Some of you gentlemen may remember that a number of the misguided men involved in the rebellion of 1837, who fled and took refuge within the American frontiers, in conjunction with citizens of the United States, effected for a few days a footing on Navy Island, and employed a steamboat in the transport of men and munitions of war to the island from the American shore. It will be in your recollection the very bitter and exasperated feeling that those proceedings created in the mind of every loyal subject in the Province, and which resulted in the cutting out of the Caroline while lying in an American port, with a view to her destruction. The act itself was a violation of American soil, and was vindicated by us on the ground of self-preservation. And were it not for the good sense of the two Governments at the time, the two nations might have been plunged into all the calamities of war. I refer to that period for the purpose of showing, from our own experience, how provoking and irritating to the American people must be outrages like the one perpetrated at St. Albans. When some of their citizens were killed and wounded and their banks plundered, how intensely bitter would that feeling become if our authorities and our people did not take effectual steps to repress and to prevent a recurrence of such crimes, or if, upon the commission, no effort was made to capture and deliver over to justice men who had only forfeited all right to protection, but were become criminals of the deepest dye. The direct tendency of such outrages is to bring the people of the two countries into collision, and eventually involve us in all the multiplied evils of war—a result which I have little doubt is the sole end and object of the leaders of the parties engaged in these cruel depredations, with a view of distracting the attention and crippling the power of the United States against the Southern Confederacy. We have recently seen the great peril in which our national relations were placed by an order of the American general commanding on the eastern frontiers. Fortunately, that part of the order which was fraught with danger to the peace of the two nations was promptly disallowed by the President of the United States, a step which affords us an assurance that the Government at Washington relies upon the good faith of our Executive, and upon its willingness and ability to redress and prevent any violation of neutrality or national law, and to carry into effect all our treaty stipulations.

The matter is now in the hands of our Government, and we can all rest assured that the dignity and honor of the country will be maintained; that the most effectual means will be taken to keep inviolate our own territory, and to prevent any part of it being made use of as a point from which refugees or others may plot or proceed to molest the citizens of the United States, and that our treaty obligations will be carried out in their integrity.

It nevertheless behooves every one of us to use all our influence, and to make every exertion, individually and collectively, to discourage and counteract every breach of neutrality or international law; and it is to be hoped that all refugees and others within our boundaries must see that they cannot engage in any such criminal enterprises as I have referred to without encountering public indignation in addition to the penalties of the law.

Letter from the President.

The President wrote the following letter to the New England Society of New York on the occasion of the anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your kind invitation to be present at the Annual Festival of the New England Society to commemorate the Landing of the Pilgrims, on Thursday, the 22d of this month. My duties will not allow me to avail myself of your kindness.

I cannot but congratulate you and the country, however, upon the spectacle of devoted unanimity presented by the people at home, the citizens that form our marching columns, and the citizens that fill our squadrons on the sea, all animated by the same determination to complete the work of our fathers began and transmitted.

The work of the Plymouth emigrants was the glory of their age. While we reverence their memory, let us not forget how vastly greater is our opportunity. I am, very truly, your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE, Esq.

☞ The venerable Peter Cooper, of New York, and his wife Sarah Bedde, celebrated their golden wedding by donating $10,000, the interest of which is forever to be divided among the boys and girls lodging houses and the industrial schools of New York, on the anniversary of their wedding.

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic Diseases and all Diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

This medicine contains in a highly concentrated state the Fluid extract of SARSAPARILLA, the Honduras Root, YELLOW DOCK, STILLINGIA, and the IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

To persons who are sick and afflicted, and desire to use a Blood Purifying Medicine, we pledge this security that DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is six times STRONGER, CHEAPER and BETTER than Bull's, Townsend's, Ayers' or any other Sarsaparilla or Blood Purifying Medicine ever offered to the public, or NO MONEY WILL BE TAKEN FOR IT. Physicians recommend this medicine to their patients in all cases where it is indicate, because they know the ingredients are the BEST that are known to the Medical Faculty.

Price, $1.00 per bottle.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

☞ Sold at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S

AMERICAN LINIMENT

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT will also cure Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Chafes, Ring Bone, Scratches or Wounds which are constantly occurring to HORSES. Families should keep it CONSTANTLY ON HAND to use in time of need, as it is the BEST and MOST EFFICACIOUS LINIMENT now in use.

☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

CURE YOURSELF.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is a speedy and radical cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either sex, Males or Females.

This elegant, popular and infallible preparation, so celebrated in all our LARGE CITIES for the CURE of PRIVATE DISEASES, is now offered to the afflicted and WARRANTED TO CURE all diseases of the Genital Organs of either sex (male or female) in a few days. DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is the ONLY SAFE and RELIABLE REMEDY for the CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA, generally termed SEMINAL WEAKNESS, CAUSED BY SELF-ABUSE OR EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE, which is now so FEARFULLY PREVALENT in all parts of the country. [illegible]

☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Specific, $1 per bottle.

☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Injection, $1 per bottle.

☞ Price—Male Injecting Syringe, 50 cents; female 50 cents.

Sent by Express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY, southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo. Sole Proprietor.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM.

Will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Reader have you a Cough, Cold or any disease of the Lungs or Throat? Do not neglect it. MILLIONS DIE annually by neglecting a COMMON COLD. Coughs and Colds, if not cured, lead to CONSUMPTION, and thence to PREMATURE DEATH. Procure at once that celebrated remedy, DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, which never fails to STOP THE COUGH IMMEDIATELY, and to effect a PERFECT CURE in a few days. It is beyond all doubt the most PERFECT REMEDY for all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS known to the civilized world.

☞ Price—Trial bottles, 25 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1 per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO'S Family Medicine Store, 90 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Petroleum Oil Company.

THE TARR FARM PETROLEUM CO., of the City of New York.

CAPITAL ... $3,000,000.

[illegible] shares ... Par Value $100 each.

Office, 61 Cedar street, New York.

TRUSTEES:

GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq. ... New York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL ... Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D. ... New York.
[illegible] ... Albany, N. Y.
F. B. BELDEN, M. D. ... New York.
T. J. SANGER ... New York.
JAMES WADSWORTH ... New York.

[illegible] A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely at the subscription price per share, BEING ONE-HALF OF ITS PAR VALUE.

The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on the entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., 61 Cedar street, New York.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Capital Stock, - - $1,000,000.

100,000 SHARES AT $10 EACH.

Subscription Price $5 per share.

LANDS YIELDING LARGELY.

OFFICERS:

HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

Books are open for subscription at the office of the Company, No. 3 Empire Building, 71 Broadway, N. Y. [illegible]

Address the Company, P. O. Box 5388, New York.

The President Petroleum Company

President, Venango Co., Penn.

Organized under the Laws of Pennsylvania.

OFFICERS:

President—AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New York.
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Its lands are put into the company at the unprecedented low price of one hundred dollars per acre, the lowest ever known in oil bearing territory, and form its

CAPITAL STOCK $5,000,000,

In Shares of $25 each, par value. Subscription price $5 per share being in full payment for a $25 Share.

No further call or assessment to be made.

No subscription received for less than 20 shares—$100.

20,000 Shares, or $100,000, reserved for Working Capital.

[illegible]

L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,

64 Cedar street, New York.

No Subscriptions taken for less than ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Helmbold's Extract.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Disease of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion.

The constitution once effected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudences, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies Copaiba and Mercury, in curing these unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In all diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is sure to effect his bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of his posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Physicians, Please Notice.

We make no secret of ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist, of sixteen years' experience, in the city of Philadelphia, and now, prescribed by the most eminent Physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States army, and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and Public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRICE:

One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars.

Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions.

☞ Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

—OR—

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 South Tenth Street,

Below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES—HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION—HAVE MORE TESTIMONY—HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other Article in the Market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic and Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,

Contains no Rum or Whisky,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

IN THE WORLD.

Read Who Says So:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. [illegible] Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend patent medicines in general, [illegible] J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, [illegible] Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth, below Coates street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. [illegible] Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge. Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Church.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. [illegible] J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. [illegible] Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Respected Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly 20 years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after having taken five bottles. Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1.00 per Bottle—Half Doz., $5.00.
Small Size, 75 " —Half Doz., 4.00.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the Wrapper of each Bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place; but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

☞ FOR SALE by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by

LORD & SMITH,

23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.,

General Western Wholesale Agents.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1864.

THE CITY.

TABLEAUX AT METROPOLITAN HALL.—In aid of the Freedmen's Fair, the series of tableaux given at Metropolitan Hall on Friday evening, were last evening repeated.

OUR ELECTORAL VOTE.—Hon. Anson S. Miller, of Rockford, passed through Chicago yesterday, on his way to Washington as messenger from the Electoral College of this State.

AS IT SHOULD BE.—The employees of the boot and shoe factory of Messrs. Gillett, Whitney & Co., were made the thankful recipients of seventy-five turkies on Christmas day, the gift of the firm. Such remembrances should be more common.

PASTORAL REMEMBRANCE.—We learn that Rev. Wm. C. Dickinson, Pastor of the Presbyterian church, in Lake Forest, was remembered by his people on Christmas Day to the generous amount of $[illegible].

PERSONAL.—Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, passed through this city *en route* for home, last evening, on a brief furlough from Congressional duties.

TILL TAPPER.—Anna Malony yesterday attempted the robbing of the money drawer of S. W. Spencer, No. 209 State street. As the drawer only contained $2.00 she was fined $20.00 and costs and in default sent to the Bridewell.

LARCENY.—Minnie Hill and Maggie Adams, two girls of easy virtue, residing on Wells street, were complained of yesterday, by William G. Wilson, for the larceny of $200 and a watch from his person on Saturday night. They were held to bail in the sum of $500 each.

GRATUITOUS VACCINATION.—Small pox is said to be at present somewhat prevalent here. Health officer Petry has received from Dr. James Miller, of St. Paul, a package of the best vaccine virus. He tenders gratuitous vaccination to those who are unable to employ a physician.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—Mary Buckley, employed at No. 136 Van Buren street, was on Saturday detected in the larceny of a large lot of female clothing, which she had pawned on Wells street. She was examined before Justice Brown yesterday, and held to bail in the sum of $500.

NO QUORUM.—The regular meeting of the Common Council should have been held on Monday night, but the City Fathers were indulging in Christmas festivities, and declined to present themselves. A special meeting was called for last night, but on calling the roll, no quorum was present.

CHRISTMAS TREE.—The Fifth Annual Festival for the Children of the City Mission, will be held in St. Mark's, known as the "Erie street Mission," this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock—Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Rector. Donations should be sent in this forenoon to the chapel on Erie street, between Wells and Franklin.

MINISTRY AT LARGE MISSION.—The Annual Christmas Festival of this School will be held at their rooms (No. 611 State street) at two o'clock this afternoon. Donations of refreshments are solicited; they can be sent to the office on the first floor of No. 611 State street, at any time this morning. Friends generally are invited to be present.

A VERY PLEASANT AFFAIR.—Rev. W. C. Dickinson the estimable and excellent pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Lake Forest, was on Christmas day made the recipient of a very substantial and gratifying surprise, in the shape of a purse of five hundred dollars, from his parishioners resident in that beautiful adjunct to Chicago.

AFFRAY IN A SALOON.—A shooting affray took place at Fitzsimmon's saloon, on Wells street, on Sunday night, between a party of bounty jumpers and a squad of soldiers from the 8th V. R. C. One of the latter received a shot in the skull. He was conveyed to Camp Douglas, where he lies in a precarious condition.

KILLED.—A soldier belonging to the 8th V. R. C. was shot and mortally wounded on Sunday night, at the saloon of —— Fitzsimmons, No. 160 Wells street. He was intoxicated at the time, and got into an altercation with a couple of citizens, when one of them drew a revolver and shot him in the back of the head, inflicting a wound from which he died on Monday night. We have not learned the soldier's name.

SEVENTY-SECOND ILLINOIS REGIMENT.—The 72d Illinois, which performed such prodigies of valor at Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th ult., formed a part of the reserve in the late battles at Nashville. On the route of Hood, it started in pursuit of the rebel army, and at latest dates had passed Columbia, and was pressing close upon the flying rebels.

REMEMBER.—The tableaux and concert given by the Desplaines street M. E. S. School, in their church, on Thursday and Tuesday evenings, Dec. 29 and Jan. 3.

The entertainment will consist of Tableaux, Scriptural and patriotic, recitations, dialogues and singing.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mark Kenny, a shoemaker residing at No. 38 Kinzie street, died suddenly on Sunday morning. He retired the night previous in his usual health, and in the morning was found insensible; in a few hours he died. A *post mortem* examination was held, and the cause of his death ascertained to be apoplexy. Coroner Wagner held an inquest and the jury returned a verdict to that effect.

A MOVEMENT TO CLEANSE CHICAGO RIVER.—At yesterday's session of the Board of Trade, a resolution was offered by Colonel Hough for the appointment of a committee of three to confer with a similar committee from the Common Council, to consider the most efficient means of cleansing Chicago river. The resolution was adopted, and the committee will be appointed to-day.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—The numerous friends of Lieutenants Henry J. Gleeson and John Avey, of Company C, 72d Illinois volunteers, will be gratified to learn that the former has been promoted to the Captaincy of the company, vice Captain Glenn C. Ledyard, resigned; and the latter to the 1st Lieutenancy, vice Gleeson, promoted. Both of these gentlemen entered the service as privates, and have reached their present position through meritorious services and fitness for command.

FREEDMEN'S FAIR.—The Committee gratefully acknowledge the following cash donations paid to the Treasurer, on Monday, Dec. 26:

L. M. Ostrom, Chicago, $20; Horace White, do, $20; A. Booth, do, $15; Dr. Tripp, do, $5, Eleventh Ward, by Mrs. Wright, individual donations, $16. Franklin, Ill., Geo. Taylor, $5. Taylor, Ill. J. W. Edmonds, $3; Cyrus Brown, $2; Rev. Peabody, $5; F. Sanford, 50c.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—The adjourned meeting of the managers of the Home for the Friendless, which was a failure last Wednesday on account of the storm, will be held at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. There is important business before the Board. The friends interested in the Holiday Festival at the Home on Friday are requested to be present to assist in making the arrangements.

THE BRIDGEPORT NUISANCES.—Complaints are daily made that certain small establishments at Bridgeport are rendering grease in open wooden tanks. This procedure is not only dangerous to the health of the community, but its continuance tends to defeat the active efforts of those who use every exertion to prevent a similar state of things. Each day's tolerance of these grievances is an injustice to honorable business men. Mr. Wahl has sufficiently demonstrated the fact that our large packing establishments incur heavy expenditures for the benefit and satisfaction of the community. We trust this matter will be thoroughly investigated by the proper authorities.

NORTHWESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE.—President W. P. Jones, of the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, desiring to remain some time longer on his mission for the benefit of his health, and the extensive enlargements and increased facilities of the institution demanding a corresponding increase in the board of instruction, at his request Rev. Lucius H. Bugbee, of Aurora, has been elected President *ad interim*, and will assume the responsible duties of his post as soon as his arrangements can be perfected. President Bugbee will bring to the institution great energy, experience and high scholarly attainments.

COUNTY COURT.—Judge Bradwell, yesterday, imposed a fine of $13 and costs upon Simon Klein, guardian of Emanuel Manel, for neglecting to obey a citation. Klein was ordered to be committed until the fine was paid, and to render by February 28th an account of his guardianship.

In the case of the estate of B. Pillsbury, deceased, letters testamentary were issued to Abijail E. Pillsbury, in individual bonds, of $14,400.

A singular fact was, yesterday, revealed in evidence. It was proved that a mother had given birth to three children upon reaching her thirteenth birthday.

SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.—A Christmas tree was gotten up last evening for all the soldiers children in and around Camp Douglas, of whom there were forty-six. To many of them it was a real novelty, and the ample supply of toys and goodies filled their little hearts with joy. Mrs. Colonel Skinner, Mrs. Fife, Mrs. Hulanike, Mrs. Williams, and Colonel Sweet's daughter were successful in the work of supplies. Miss Ann Young presided at the musical entertainment, and, with the aid of a few ladies, sang: "Christ Was Born on Christmas Day," "We Three Kings of Orient Are," and "Brightest and Best are the Sons of the Morning."

PREPARING ENROLLMENT LISTS.—Remember that the quota of Cook county, under the last call, will be assigned on the basis of the returns made by the enrolling officer, on Saturday next. Every man who would be exempt, if drafted, owes it to his fellows to see that his name is taken from the lists in the office of the Provost Marshal, No. 133 Clark street. The citizens of Chicago, liable to the draft, will not complain of the burden imposed; they will cheerfully answer the call, but that is no reason why they should be made to do double duty in raising a quota ordered on the basis of an enrollment largely composed of exempts. Let every man exempted by reason of alienage, over age, or physical disability, visit the office of the Provost Marshal during this week.

REMOVAL.—It is a welcome and pleasant proof of substantial prosperity that our older Insurance firms are, to a notable degree, making broad their phylacteries, in the shape of new premises and surroundings, most metropolitan in character. Among these none is more prominent than the house of Miller & Wilmarth, representing a list of the most solid and well established companies. A card of removal by these gentlemen will be noticed elsewhere, they having taken possession of the elegant main floor apartments in Magie's new Milwaukee Brick block, on the corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets. The better conveniences secured to the house itself cannot fail to be shared and appreciated by the business public having relations with them.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning an inquest was held before Coroner Wagner, at the residence of Mr. Washington Smith, No. 48 Wabash avenue, upon the body of Mr. Hamilton L. Smith, a farmer, residing at Effingham, Illinois. On Thursday last deceased came into Chicago with a drove of hogs, which he conveyed to the Sherman Cattle Yards in the southern part of the city, near Camp Douglas. While stepping from one train to another, on the Michigan Central track, Mr. Smith stepped upon the "buffer" of a cattle car. Just as his foot touched the car, the engine suddenly backed, crushing the right foot of the [illegible]. He was immediately conveyed to the Myrtle House, and a surgeon from Camp Douglas summoned, who [illegible] The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The New Method of Free Delivery, Stations, Boxes and Collectors—Advantages of the Plan.

Our readers are aware that about three months since a new feature in the distribution and collection of letters was introduced into this city. Till then we were strangers to the varying sensations produced by "the postman's knock," though we had often read of his journeyings and followed him in imagination through his daily round, as he dropped his gifts like a genuine Santa Claus into other households on his beat. But to us his round was a "dead-beat;" we were unfamiliar with men of letters, save as we viewed them through a glass darkly in the postal museum. People had been obliged to travel the distance themselves to the office, no light daily journey to those living on the confines of our city of magnificent distances and muddificent streets, and when the office was reached it was not unfrequently found that some one else had got the wished for letter by mistake.

All this is now changed; the merchant can stay in his counting room, the storekeeper in his shop, and the workman can go to his work and return at night early, knowing that if "that letter" has arrived in the city it will be delivered at his home. There is no necessity to visit the Post Office either to mail or procure letters. There are now thirty-five men at work in the city constantly going their rounds, carrying on the correspondence of the people. Thirteen of these labor in the district lying between Chicago avenue and Polk street in the North and South Divisions, and bounded by Chicago avenue, Peoria street and Madison in the West Division. They make distribution four times each day, at the hours of 8½, 10½, 1½ and 4. Outside of this district in the more settled portions of the city, the deliveries are made three times daily, at 8½, 10½ and 4. In the less thickly inhabited parts of the city, the daily deliveries are two—at 8½ a. m. and 4 p. m. No part of the city is left unvisited twice a day.

The annoyance of having to carry letters to the office is avoided by the system of collection. Boxes are fixed up at prominent points into which letters may be dropped, and from which they are taken by the collectors four times daily. In the business portions of the city these collections are made at 7:40 a. m., 3:00 p. m., 6:15 and 8:00. Outside of the business section, the collections are made a little earlier, so that the letters may all reach the central office at the same time. These boxes are securely locked, and are usually placed in some exposed position, where an attempt to tamper with them would be easily noticed. It is, however, considered advisable to carry valuable letters direct to the general office or to one of the Stations, and mail them there.

The following are the locations of the collection boxes at present in use:

SOUTH DIVISION.

Corner of Wabash avenue and Lake street.
Corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.
Inside American Express Office.
Soldiers' Rest.
Opposite Bank of Preston, Willard & Kean.
Inside TRIBUNE Office.
Opposite Bank of Sturgis' Sons.
Corner of Randolph and Franklin streets.
Corner of Madison and Market streets.
Corner of Wells and VanBuren streets.
Corner of State and VanBuren streets.
Corner of State and Polk streets.
Corner of State and Twelfth streets.
Corner of State and Sixteenth streets.
Corner of State and Twenty-Second streets.
Corner of Clark and Polk streets.
Corner of Clark and Twelfth streets.
Methodist Church Block.
Corner of Cottage Grove and Calumet avenues.
Cottage Grove House.
Corner of Archer road and Halsted street.

WEST DIVISION.

Corner of Canal and Lake streets.
" Canal and Van Buren.
" Canal and Polk.
" Canal and Twelfth.
" Canal and C. B. & Q. R. R. crossing.
" Blue Island av. and Twelfth.
" Blue Island av. and Harrison.
" Jefferson and Madison.
Union Park House.
Corner of Lincoln and Warren streets.
" Lake and Sheldon.
" Madison and Aberdeen.
" Milwaukee and Chicago avs.
" Milwaukee av. and Third street.
" Milwaukee av. and Kinzie.
" Randolph and Clinton.
" Union and Washington.
" Rucker and Hubbard.
Arnold's Smithery, Holstein.

NORTH DIVISION.

Corner of Rush and Michigan streets.
" Clark and Chicago avenue.
Opposite Revere House.
Corner of Wells and Kinzie streets.
" Wells and Chicago avenue.
" Wells and Division streets.
" Wells and North avenue.
" Kingsbury and Kinzie.
" Division and Clark streets.
" Sigel and Sedgwick.
" Little Fort road and Sedgwick.
" Larrabee and Clybourne av.
" North and Clybourne av.

Other boxes will be located as wanted.

To insure the delivery of letters it is only necessary to follow the European mode of superscription—back each letter with the number and street of residence or place of business, thus:

1,520 W. Madison street, Chicago,
Dear Sir: Dec. 29, '64.

and request correspondents to address accordingly. Even if the delivery were not wished for, the rule is an invaluable one, as it insures the return of letters to the sender, in case they fail to reach the party addressed, and prevent letters from fallin into the hands of other persons of the same name. To show the rapid increase in the business transacted by these carriers in Chicago, and the readiness with which the people avail themselves of the facilities thereby afforded, we subjoin the following statement of deliveries and collections for the last week in September, and the months of October and November:

DELIVERIES.	Mail letters.	City letters.	Papers.
September	19,798	2,287	2,462
October	33,894	7,219	5,283
November	51,588	5,432	8,459
COLLECTIONS.	Mail letters.	City letters.	Papers.
September	2,431	87	78
October	16,870	454	737
November	[illegible]	2,177	2,078

The old branch post offices, as such, have been abolished, and in their place, Station have been established in each division. To these the mails are sent out from the central office, and taken thence by the carriers. They are named "A," "B," and "C." The first in the South Division has not yet been located. Station B in the West Division is in the building formerly used as the "branch" on the corner of Randolph and Halsted streets. Station C is in North Clark street, just north of Chicago avenue. The letters arrive here just previous to each delivery, and are assorted out into districts, when they are taken by the carriers to their address. Already the whole affair moves like clock work. Parties residing in the vicinity of either of the Stations would prefer calling for their letters to having them delivered by carriers, can avoid the necessity of going all the way to the Post Office, by having their letters addressed to the Station.

The only obstacle existing to a thorough application of this system is the absence of numbers on buildings, especially near the outskirts of the city. But this matter has been taken in hand by the Board of Public Works, and the deficit will soon be remedied. It is hoped that the Board will lose no time in pushing it through as rapidly as possible. In the settlement of a new thoroughfare of travel it is obvious that the letter carrier is out of his element. Removals are occurring daily, almost hourly, and parties on the look-out for a pleasant location without finding it, are numerous. Where everything and everybody is unsettled, it is undoubtedly the best plan to depend largely, if not exclusively, on the delivery of letters when "called for." But we have long since passed that point; a very respectable percentage of our citizens occupy their own buildings, and very many others are permanent tenants. Even the poor victims of the boarding-house system have settled down calmly like oysters to their native rocks, and contentedly stay there till matrimony or death dissolve the connection, the first not always being a sufficient cause for removal. We have reached quite nearly the habits of the Old World, where successive generations live beneath the same roof; but we are sufficiently settled for all the purposes of the postal delivery, which, where usable, is immeasurably superior to the old plan. Besides the great amount of time saved, the security against loss and misappropriation is much greater. The system of box delivery is inherently defective. It is believed in the best experienced post offices that a very large proportion of the losses of valuable letters passing through the mail is to be attributed to this source. Very many box holders are unprovided with checks, and even where there is one used there are many other causes of error—similarity of name, incorrect directions, adhesion of letters to each other, the rapidity with which distributions are made on the receipt of mails: all these are causes of error through which letters get into improper hands, and with their contents are never heard of more.

It is objected by some of the more superficial that former attempts to establish the penny post system of distribution of letters have been failures, but it should be remembered that the elements of those failures are all excluded. The carriers are selected with much care and are under bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, in addition to which they are subject to all the penalties which attach to post office clerks for neglect or violation of duty. The European letter carriers are never known to be guilty of stealing letters, and there is no reason why they should not here be equally honest.

The newly inaugurated system is becoming very popular. A great many box holders have given up their boxes, and the resignations are still frequently occurring. It will take but a very short time to revolutionize the popular sentiment and habit in postal matters, and give us a frequent daily delivery all over the city.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Presents to Police Officers—An Investigation—General and Special Oaths.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday, a full Board being present.

Commissioner Wentworth stated that he had been informed that the gamblers of the city had held a meeting in which they had expressed themselves dissatisfied with the proposed amendment to the city charter respecting gamblers. He said that they had resolved to contest the passage of the amendment, and had engaged the services of some influential members of the lobby, and would make a strong effort to defeat it. He hoped that they would receive no favors from the police authorities, and that the Superintendent would proceed to arrest and punish them.

On motion of Mayor Sherman the policemen were ordered to bring before the Board all presents they have received during the year.

Superintendent Turtle was first called and put through a minute examination by the Board touching all the rumors and scandal that each member of the Board could collect. He also laid before the Board certain articles which had been presented to him during the year.

Commissioner Wentworth moved that the Superintendent be allowed to retain the articles.

Commissioner Brown stated that he did not believe the Board had any power over the presents which the Superintendent may have received, when such were not given for police services, stating that the right to receive presents was a right the Board could not control.

President Coventry also contended that the Board had no jurisdiction in the case.

The question being put, it was lost, as follows: Ayes, Commissioners Wentworth and the Mayor; Nays, Commissioners Coventry and Brown; the latter explaining that they voted "no," because they believed that the board had nothing whatever to do with the matter.

Detectives Sherman, Miller, Kenny and Webb were then examined, and answered, under oath, showing sundry sums received from the capture of deserters, rewards for the recovery of property and tokens of friendship. It was voted they be allowed to retain them.

Captains Gund, Nelson and Kennedy were called in and asked to take the oath. Each declined to do so, claiming that the general oath which they had already taken as policemen covered the entire ground. They expressed themselves willing to answer all proper inquiries touching their action as policemen, but, until charges were preferred against them, they declined to go into their defence. They stated that if their conduct as officers was under investigation, it was manifestly improper for them to testify as to their innocence, and if they were not on trial their official oath was a sufficient guarantee that their statements would be truthful. After some consultation, the Board decided that they did not now possess the power to compel them to answer, and each was requested to state to the Board the amount of presents they had received, and for what services, if any, such gifts were made. They then made such a report, when, on motion of Commissioner Wentworth, the Board voted that they be allowed to retain them.

Commissioner Wentworth remarked that he had been induced to go into this investigation not because he himself believed that there was anything wrong in the premises, but to satisfy public opinion. From a variety of sources he had heard it charged that the police force was a festering nest of corruption, and, servants of epithets had been rained upon him and his colleagues for tacit acquiescence [illegible] to know that they had done their duty. If there was corruption they had sought to hide it, and sought in [illegible] citizens who had the good name of the city [illegible] in office of men whom a few thieves and rogues had sought to injure had not come forward and stated their grievances before the Board. The Board had sought for general hunt for charges and found none. This he hoped would satisfy the croakers who seemed so willing to attack the police. For himself he would say that he believed no police force half as efficient as ours. He could point with pride to the fact that Chicago, through circumstances of almost unparalleled provocation, had been quiet and peaceful. Good order had been maintained by a smaller force, supported at less cost than in any other city on the continent. It was such a force as the city could be proud of, and as he should ever defend. He wished the people to know that the officers and men of the force had his confidence, and the charges of all the thieves and desperadoes in or out of Chicago could not shake it.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—The great feature of the Philharmonic Concert this evening will be the performance of the Beethoven Third Symphony, the "Heroic." As it has never been performed entire in this country except by the New York Society, a short sketch of the great work will not prove amiss.

In the year 1797 when men began to talk of liberty in France, a portion of the German people awoke from their lethargy determined to break the chains which bound them. Though no one dared to express aloud what he secretly felt and thought, the sympathy for the aspirations of the French grew stronger and the proclamation of universal human rights found a quick echo in the hearts of the Germans. Everywhere the French arms were victorious. The first citizen of the Republic, Napoleon Bonaparte, was created Consul. The German Republicans gazed anxiously upon the new Apostle and Champion of liberty. They also hoped to be liberated from the oppressive sway of their sovereigns. Among his most ardent admirers at that time was Beethoven, the rigid Republican. He resolved to attest his reverence and began the Third Symphony to which he gave the name "Bonaparte." The French ambassador in Vienna, Bernadotte, to whom he first applied for permission as to its dedication, encouraged the already celebrated composer in every way. It is well known that Beethoven composed very slowly, and with this work he took particular pains to make it worthy of the distinguished man to whom it was dedicated, and furthermore to prepare in France a victory and recognition of German art.

The year 1804 came and Beethoven had just completed the *marche funèbre* as the second part of his *Sinfonia Buonaparte*, when suddenly the news arrived that by resolution of the Senate on the 18th of May, 1804, the administration of France was transferred to Napoleon Bonaparte as hereditary Emperor. Beethoven sat at his writing table composing, when a friend brought him the news, and with it the first proclamation of the new Emperor.

Silently he listened to the tidings. His earnest German heart revolted at this violation of faith. Indignantly he took his pen and crossed it over the composition upon which he had labored so faithfully, and with so much untiring energy, for six years. Upon the name "Buonaparte" he broke the pen with a violent stroke, and threw his manuscript angrily into a corner, where they remained off six years. In the year 1811 he took the work up again, finished and published it under the title: "*Sinfonia Eroica per festeggiare il sovvenire d'un grand uomo.*" Then the great work came into existence. Its first performance created an immense sensation in the musical world.

In the *Eroica* the genius of the Master has reached its height, and in depth of feeling and clearness of thought it surpasses all of his compositions of an earlier or later period. Its production here is an event in the musical history of Chicago which will be fully appreciated by all true lovers of musical art.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—The sale of season tickets for the German Opera commenced yesterday morning at Higgins' music store, and the result of the first day's sales was fully up to the standard of Eastern cities. The sale continues to-day, commencing at 10 o'clock, and we need not urge our readers to improve the opportunity. There is not an opera in the repertoire which lovers of music can afford to lose. The larger part of it is new in this city, and the old, like Faust, Robert, the Jewess, Don Giovanni and the the Huguenots are of that standard of merit which cannot be supplanted by new. This season of opera will constitute an event of note in our musical history. Both the principal and secondary parts are strongly and artistically represented, and the chorus and orchestra unusually effective. Hitherto we have been treated to good first parts, miserable second, and worse choral and orchestral. This time we may expect opera faithfully and conscientiously rendered, uncut, and all parts even to the smallest well filled out with such a repertoire, and with such artists as Formes, Herrmann, Habelmann, Himmel, Frederici, Johannsen, and Canissa, if opera-goers cannot be content, then indeed is their ambition measureless. On Friday morning we shall publish the repertoire of the first in order, and in the meantime suggest to lovers of music to provide themselves with their season packages.

MCVICKER'S.—Schiller's fine play of the Robbers was brought out last evening at McVicker's to a good house. This and to-morrow evening a dramatic version of Tennyson's beautiful poem "Enoch Arden" will be played, with Mr. Adams in the principal part. The great popularity of the poem, and its intense dramatic element will undoubtedly insure full houses.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—The bill at Wood's is full of attractions for holiday week. The beautiful little two act drama "the Rose of Castile" and John Brougham's extravaganza "Pocahontas" are the attractions. Pocahontas is full of good things, jokes, quips and puns, the latest and most improved gags, extempore sallies, songs and travesties. Bradley as Powhattan, and McManus as Captain Smith, are excruciating. Miss Howard, as Pocahontas, is a fascinating "Injun" maid, and takes her role capitally. If you want to be amused, if you want to laugh, if you want to lose vest buttons, if you would have good digestion wait on appetite go and see Pocahontas.

CHRISTY'S.—Christy's Minstrels are doing a handsome business, and are a most decided addition to the amusements of the city. Burnt-cork minstrelsy is well represented by this troupe.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The attraction at this place of amusement, besides the usual musical programme, is the burlesque opera of "Cinderella." This is excellently well put upon the stage, and most effectually rendered. Leon is immense as Cinderella. Last evening the house was well filled.

A PLEASANT REUNION.—On last Monday evening, in the Fulton Street Church, the meeting of pastor and people was a most happy and agreeable one every way. The returned pastor, Rev. Robert Patterson, D. D., the guest of the evening was surrounded by quite a number of the city clergy, and by his own loving congregation. After supper, the preparation of which reflected great credit on the ladies who graced and superintended the tables, the throng adjourned to the audience room of the church, which was gaily decorated by the national emblems, festooned in pleasing and graceful profusion. After religious exercises, the pastor was welcomed home again in a neat and short address by a member of the congregation, in which pointed allusion was made to the success of the Doctor's late mission to the Pacific and elsewhere, in the cause of the patriot soldiers of the republic. The speaker also conclusively showed that, contrary to the expressed fears of some, the church had prospered financially and otherwise, in a remarkable degree; that through an eight month's absence, the pulpit had, by the aid of the city clergy, been regularly supplied: the schools increased to an attendance of 1,000, a large church debt cancelled through the liberality of the members, and that the church stood ready to make greater sacrifices for Christ and the republic, if more or greater were called for.

The Pastor responded in one of his characteristic speeches, replete with Christian love and patriotism, and was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause. We have not room for his speech, forcible, eloquent and graphic as it was. He had rather be the pastor of a church composed of a dozen earnest, working Christians, loyal to their country and their God, than be the incumbent of the most wealthy church in the land, where the members, resting at ease in these revolutionary times, hoped to crawl into heaven by some obscure byway; that the flag of our country, next to the cause of Christ was the most sacred thing on earth, being an outward and visible sign of all that is great and glorious in our land; and that our children could not be too earnestly taught so to revere it. He was proud of his church, the church of the Covenanters, which had been true to its historic record, in placing itself in this land on the side of justice, humanity and the common brotherhood of man.

After some spirited remarks by Professor Bartlett and others, and singing the national anthem, the meeting dispersed at a late hour. We understand the Dr. expects to resume his pastoral charge here about May next.

A BRIDGE AT ADAMS STREET.—We are requested to say that the following petition will be presented to the Common Council on Thursday evening next:

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago:

The undersigned, owners and interested in real estate upon Adams and adjoining streets, having been informed that an attempt is being made to vacate said Adams street, between the Chicago River and Canal street, do hereby protest against the vacation of any part of Adams street, and we pray that immediate steps be taken to build a bridge across the Chicago River at said street, and we hereby pledge ourselves to raise by subscription, one-half of the necessary cost of such bridge, as soon as the same shall be required by the Common Council.

We are entirely willing and ready to comply with the same terms and conditions as were required by the Common Council in relation to building State street bridge.

Signed by William Jones, Fernando Jones, A. Garrison, Delos N. Chappell, Martin Whalen, M. O'Brien, by Fernando Jones, guardian, M. O. Ogden, E. B. Sheldon, Wm. L. Church, Peter Schulter, A. H. Holden, Calvin DeWolf, Russel Green.

CHRISTMAS SURPRISE.—On Friday last, Rev. Arthur Swazey, of the Third Presbyterian Church, was surprised to find his people, with other friends, taking possession of his house, on Sheldon street. On they came, more and more, merry and full of cheer. After an hour's social chat, the object of the visitation began to appear. One of the laymen came forward and in a very handsome speech expressed, in behalf of the assembly, the good will and affectionate interest of the people in their minister and his family, in token of which he presented Mr. Swazey with $1,100 in greenbacks, together with an elegantly bound volume of autographs. Mr. Swazey was highly gratified, as well he might be, and replied in appropriate terms, thanking the people heartily for their great kindness to him, reciprocating their esteem, and wishing them all manner and degree of happiness. The occasion was a most happy one, and long to be remembered by both Pastor and people.

THE FREEDMENS' FAIR.—The Fair for the Freedmen may justly be classed as a great success—since nearly twice the sum anticipated was realized. The goods remaining unsold on Monday morning were promptly closed out at auction.

The Detroit delegation—comprising Mrs. E. S. Leggett, Miss Anna J. Leggett, Mrs. E. Cochrane, and Mrs. Benjamin Durfee—presented Mr. Hill, proprietor of the Matteson House, with a beautiful letter, expressive of their gratitude for kind attentions.

A series of presentations took place at the Matteson on Monday evening. Mrs. Cherry received a neat work-box, and Mrs. Cutter, of Dwight, Ill., was presented with a silver pitcher and goblets. In her response she stated that twenty-one years ago her husband was killed while defending a fugitive slave. Since that period she had put forth her pleas for universal liberty throughout America and Europe.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—On Monday evening, the children and teachers connected with the St. John's Church Sunday School, held their Christmas Anniversary. The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens, and two large Christmas trees, laden with gifts for the scholars, graced the chancel of the church. Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D., presided, and after the opening services, called upon Hon. George Gardiner, Mr. H. Plisher, Mr. E. C. Wilder, and Rev. B. Woiseley, who addressed the assembly. The prizes and presents, consisting of books, medals, &c., were then given to the children, who, by their happy faces, showed the pleasure they received from this kindness of their friends and teachers. The church was crowded in every part, many visitors being unable to obtain seats, and the exercises were much enlivened by the singing of several beautiful Christmas melodies and carols, by the children, who numbered over two hundred. Everything was well arranged, and the evening was one which will be long remembered by all who were then present. We might also add that on Sunday last (Christmas Day) after a sermon by the rector, a liberal contribution was made for the American Bible Society. We cannot but congratulate Dr. Bishop on the very flourishing condition of his Church and Sunday School.

[illegible] to the Realy Art Gallery, held in pursuance of notice to all the subscribers, the following gentlemen were present:

	Share.		Share.
W. B. Ogden	[illegible]	Jno. F. Stafford	[illegible]
H. S. Crosby	[illegible]	H. M. Thompson	[illegible]
Geo. F. A. Healy	[illegible]	John B. Turner	[illegible]
N. K. Fairbanks	[illegible]	E. J. Ely	[illegible]
Geo. F. Rumsey	[illegible]	Bishop Duggan	[illegible]
J. Young Scammon	[illegible]	E. H. Sheldon	[illegible]
C. T. Scammon	[illegible]	Wm. Bross	[illegible]

Mr. Stafford was called to the chair, and Mr. J. Young Scammon appointed Secretary.

Voted unanimously, That the pictures be preserved together as a whole, to form the nucleus of a gallery to be called

The Art Gallery of Chicago.

Voted, That a committee of three persons be appointed with full power to obtain a room for the gallery, and make all such arrangements as they deem for the benefit of the Gallery.

Voted, That a committee of three persons be appointed with authority to draw up an act of incorporation, and endeavor to get it passed by the Legislature, upon the basis of a capital stock, divided into shares of $100 each. The Chair appointed Messrs. Scammon, Ely and Sheldon on each of the committees.

Voted, That Messrs. Healy and McCagg be added to the committees.

Voted, That this meeting adjourn to such time as the same shall be called together by the committee.

(Signed) JOHN F. STAFFORD, Pres't.
(Signed) J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Sec.

THE ORPHANS' FAIR.—The opening night of the Orphans' Fair was a brilliant success. Bryan Hall was crowded until a late hour last evening by a dense throng, and everything passed off pleasantly. The tables presented a rich collection of Holiday gifts of every variety, and adapted to every taste—silver-ware, costly lace goods, gents dressing-gowns, and all kinds of toys.

The hall is beautifully festooned with flags and evergreens. The Band from Camp Douglas has been kindly volunteered by Col. Sweet and discourses fine music with admirable effect. On Thursday evening a series of Tableaux will be presented, under the supervision of our artist friend, Mr. Drury. On that day, also, the Board of Trade will dine in the Lower Bryan Hall.

THIRD WARD—DRAFT MEETING.—A meeting of citizens of the Third Ward will be held at Union Hall, No. 611 State street, on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration means to be adopted to fill the quota of the ward under the recent call.

ELEVENTH WARD DRAFT MEETING.—The citizens of the Eleventh Ward are requested to meet at Aurora Hall, No. 113 Milwaukee avenue, this Wednesday evening, December 28th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the filling of the quota of the Ward, and correcting the enrollment list.

DRAFT MEETING.—The citizens of the Eighth Ward will hold a meeting at the house of George Hogh, on Blue Island avenue, on Thursday evening, Dec. 29, to take into consideration the best means of filling the quota of the Ward.

SIXTEENTH WARD DRAFT MEETING.—The citizens of the 16th Ward are earnestly requested to attend the adjourned meeting on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 7½ p. m., at Uhlich's Hall, corner of North Water and Clark streets, to take into consideration measures to fill the quota of the ward.

GRATIFYING PRESENTATION.—On Christmas Eve, the members of the congregation of St. John's Episcopal Church, in this city, presented to Mrs. Bishop, the wife of their esteemed Rector, a very beautiful gold watch, chain, &c., valued at $340, and gladly offered to her by a grateful and attached people.

ST. GEORGE'S REUNION.—The lady friends of the St. George' Society in this city, will give their first holiday sociable in the new hall of the association, No. 226 Clark street, this evening. The entertainments will be of a varied and interesting character. We expect to see a large and happy gathering.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—A call for a special meeting of the Common Council has been issued for Thursday evening next, for the consideration of general business.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Illinois School of Trade, the only PRACTICAL business school in the West, open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. dec7a758-1m-WF&M

Christmas Presents—Five hundred of those ladies' and gentlemen's Quilted D'Orsay Slips just received per express. Call and see them. Also, the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes in the city, at wholesale and retail.
de24-d102-8t PEARSON & DANA, 166 Lake-st.

☞ No lady's toilet complete unless there be the Fragrant Sozodont: unto the breath sweet odor it imparts, the gums a ruby redness soon assume, the teeth quick rival alabaster that, and as pearls set in a coral vase. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. de26-d137-3t-eow

☞ Dr. James, formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom-House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, is now located at 88 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, specialist in the treatment of infectious venereal disorders and all diseases of a private nature.

Dr. James cures Syphilis in its various stages without mercury, iodide potassa, or any poison, but with a neutralizer, a positive cure for this terrible disease. Spermatorrhea radically cured with an infallible method. Impotency, caused from spermatorrhea or loss of semen. This debility Dr. James will obligate himself in every case to cure, where the organs are perfect in formation, producing full power and vigor.

Dr. James' office and parlors are at 88 Randolph street. All consultations confidential.
dec28-d889-1t

☞ Beautiful Wax Doll Heads, Crying Dolls, Doll's Jewelry, at Noble's Notion and Toy Bazaar, 175 Lake street. de23-b962-6t

☞ Paper Hangings, Painting, Calcimining and Glazing, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street. dec15b845-1m

Go to the Best.—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address (enclosing stamps) for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]
NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27—Midnight.

The capture of Savannah produced a sensation yesterday among financial and commercial men. A large party assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and operated heavily in gold, and afterward opened the evening exchange room. The gold room showed much activity this morning, and a large business was transacted. The market was quite strong and prices rose steadily.

The railroad stock market is dull, but better than on Saturday, and the recovery was more sudden than was generally anticipated.

Government stocks quiet but higher. Railroad bonds and bank shares dull. State Stocks were quiet and steady.

At the Petroleum Board the sales were 300 Knickerbocker at 50c; 200 Titus at $5.00.

Much of the purchase of gold to-day was for export in to-morrow's steamer.

The fall of Wilmington appears to be discounted in advance. Money little less stringent than on Saturday, ruling at 7 per cent.

Latest.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange gold was 217¾. N. Y. C. 115; Erie 87¾; Hudson 116¾; Reading 115; Michigan Southern 71¾; Pittsburg 97¾; Cleveland and Toledo 109; Rock Island 106; N. W. 41¾; do preferred 71¾; Fort Wayne 104¾; O. & M. C. 33¾; Canton 35; Cumberland 48¾; Quicksilver 96¾; Mariposa [illegible].

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

CLOSING DAY.

[Reported by Telegraph Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Dec. 27.

BEEF CATTLE—The market which was very unfavorable for drovers yesterday, has been no better to-day. There is still a quantity of bullocks in the yards unsold.

SHEEP—Of Sheep, we have 16,500 head reported for the week, and according to the reported sales of sheep-brokers the general average price per pound has been [illegible]. The market is overstocked and dull.

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs for the week amount to 16,500 head. Prices of best corn-fed hogs were [illegible] live weight; second quality, [illegible]; and for common grades, [illegible]. The demand is heavy and the weather bad. SOLON ROBINSON.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—First quality, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible].

COWS AND CALVES—First quality [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible].

CALVES—First quality, [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—First quality, [illegible] per head; prime, [illegible]; ordinary, [illegible]; common, [illegible].

SWINE—Heavy corn fed, [illegible]; light and medium, [illegible]; still fed, [illegible].

The weather has been unfavorable and exerted a most unfavorable influence on the market, and dealers had some trouble in preventing a decline on common stock. With the stock on hand there is a fair supply; the receipts, however, are very moderate, and prime stock is pretty well sustained, at this time considered, but the buoyancy and firmness of last week are lacking. Hogs have sold at our quotations, which are rather lower.

The total receipts of all stock at all the yards for this week and last week was as follows:

Total Beeves, 5,495; Cows, 73; Calves, 394; Sheep and Lambs, 16,500; Swine, 16,000. Total last week—Beeves, 705; Cows, 74; Veal Calves, 1,635; Sheep and Lambs, 20,337; Swine, 15,884.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

TOBACCO—Unchanged. Sales stems at $2.10; green lugs at $7.25; factory lugs at [illegible]; planters' at $10.50; common shipping leaf at [illegible]; medium do at [illegible]; good do at $25.00; common manufacturing at [illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s.

FLOUR—Lower. Sales single extra, inspected, double head lined and delivered, at $8.55; single extra, on order, at $8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and unchanged. Sales spring at $1.60; fair fall at $1.80; good do at $1.85; prime at $1.90; two or three choice lots at [illegible] ℔ bu, and 10,000 bu, to arrive, on private terms. Buckwheat—Sale 27 sacks at $2.25 ℔ bu. Corn—Sales 1,110 bags mixed and yellow in lots at [illegible]; [illegible] and 75 do do at $1.45 ℔ bu. Oats firm—Sales 100 bags at 95c; 150 do do at 97c, and 250 bags do at $1.00 ℔ bu, in new bags. Barley—Demand moderate. Sales 34 bags fall at $2.00; 55 bags prime at $2.05 and 100 do do at $2.05 ℔ bu.

TALLOW—Sales 4 bbls ordinary dark at 15c.

WHISKY—Firm, but not active. Sales comprise 145 bbls in several lots at $2.15 ℔ gallon.

HOGS—Weak and lower. Most of the receipts were delivered on contracts. Sales about 1,000 in lots, including medium and good average hogs, at [illegible] ℔. Several lots were on the market unsold.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1864.

FLOUR—Dull and declining.

WHEAT—Declined [illegible]. Receipts 18,000 bu; sales 4,000 bu No 1 at [illegible]. On 'Change sales of [illegible] bu at [illegible] and $1.65, seller all January.

PROVISIONS—Dull and buyers out of the market, though prices are about the same. Mess Pork held at $37.50.

DRESSED HOGS—Opened dull and closed firmer with sales at 150 at [illegible], averaging 223 ℔s.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

HOGS—Receipts of Hogs since Saturday foot up about 1,000 head. The market opened firmer with a better demand, and an advance of fully 25c per 100 pounds was established at the close. 300 ℔ averages could not have been bought under $14.75, although very few packers seemed disposed to pay that figure. The whole range may be quoted at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—A fair inquiry for mess Pork, and liberal sales were made at [illegible] for inside city brands; prime mess is in demand at $35.50 on fifteen days time. Nothing doing in old bulk meats or Bacon. Green meats find a good market, and are firm at [illegible] for shoulders; 16¼c for sides, and 16½c for hams. New bulk meats may be quoted at 15c for shoulders, and [illegible] for rib sides, all packed. Lard sold at [illegible] for prime new city.

WHISKY—Quiet and held nominally at $2.15, but with no buyers at that figure.

FLOUR—Very dull and prices entirely nominal for prime.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

COTTON—Dull, heavy and decidedly lower; [illegible].

FLOUR—State and Western dull and heavy, and [illegible] lower: [illegible] for extra State; [illegible] for extra round hoop Ohio, and [illegible] for trade brands.

WHISKY—Opened firm, with a fair demand, and closed dull [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominally lower. [illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; no sales of importance. Sugar quiet; Cuba Muscovado [illegible]. Molasses inactive.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal at [illegible] for crude, [illegible] for refined in bond, and [illegible] for refined free.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled, with a fair business doing, at [illegible] for new mess, and [illegible] for old mess, [illegible] for prime, and [illegible] for prime mess; also, [illegible] January, February, sellers' and buyers' option, at [illegible]. Beef steady and in moderate demand. [illegible] Cut meats steady. Bacon sides in fair demand, with sales of 4,000 boxes for January, at [illegible] for [illegible] ribbed, and [illegible] for long clear.

DRESSED HOGS—Heavy and lower, at [illegible] for western.

LARD lower; [illegible] Butter heavy and drooping, at [illegible] for Ohio, and [illegible] for State. Cheese quiet and heavy, at [illegible] for common to prime.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

MONEY—Active and firm at 7 per cent. Sterling dull at [illegible].

GOLD—Heavy, unsettled and lower, opening at [illegible], advancing to [illegible] and closing at [illegible].

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firmer.

STOCKS—Better. [illegible] U. S. 6s coupons 1881; U. S. [illegible] coupons 106; U. S. [illegible]; [illegible] N. Y. C. 114¾; Mariposa [illegible]; Delaware and Hudson [illegible]; Erie [illegible]; Hudson [illegible]; Reading [illegible]; M. S. [illegible]; Pittsburg [illegible]; N. W. [illegible]; do preferred [illegible]; R. I. [illegible]; Fort Wayne [illegible].

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Gold 217½.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 27.

Loans	$[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. Robert Collyer, JOHN E. FERGUSON and Miss ELLEN L., daughter of the late Geo. S. Brown, all of Chicago.

In this city, on Tuesday, Dec. 27th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. C. Jackson, JAMES STEWART and Miss ELIZABETH FRASER, all of this city.

In this city, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Park avenue, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Lake Hitchcock D. D., JOHN T. EBERHART, Esq., and Miss MATILDA C. MILLER, all of this city.

We tender our congratulations to Prof. Eberhart and his fair and intellectual bride. May uninterrupted good fortune attend them during their journey through life, and the stars of happiness ever shine brightly above their heads.

December 23d, at the residence of Senator Trumbull, in Washington City, by Rev. T. Dwight, Prof. GEORGE J. BRUSH, of New Haven, Connecticut, and HARRIET S. TRUMBULL.

DIED.

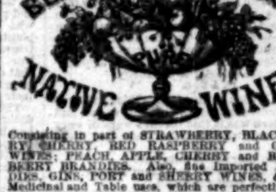
In this city, on the 27th inst., VIOLA BLANCHE, daughter of V. B. and Mary H. S. Denslow, aged 2 years.

Funeral from residence, 411 North Lasalle street, on Friday, Dec 30th, at 2 P. M.

In this city, on the morning of the 25th inst., at the house of his brother, Washington Smith, Esq., 48 Wabash avenue, from the effects of a railroad accident, HAMILTON L. SMITH, of Effingham, Ill., aged 45 years.

In Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 4th, 1864, of consumption, EDWIN R. DAY, in the 28th year of his age; for many years a resident of this city.

Native Wines.



Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, RED RASPBERRY and GRAPE WINES; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also, fine imported BRANDIES, GINS, PORT and SHERRY WINES, &c., for Medicinal and Table uses, which are perfectly pure, and need only be tried to be appreciated. None genuine unless they have our GOLD LABEL on each bottle, and our initials pressed in wax over the cork. Sold by all druggists and grocers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other.

Circulars to the trade supplied on application to

BENNETT, PIETERS & CO.,
No. 21 River street, Chicago.
jy6-m238-1tew-Tues-1y-4thp

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Volunteers for Cook County. Young men, now is your time to serve your country for one year. You will receive the highest cash bounties and can have your choice of regiments—cavalry, infantry or artillery. Apply at 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS, REDPATH & CO. de28-d265-1t

WANTED—20 Volunteers to serve in the army for one year, to be credited to Cook County. Those desiring to enlist will receive the highest cash bounty by applying at the old established Recruiting Office, 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS, REDPATH & CO. de28-d265-1t

WANTED—Substitutes and volunteers. You will always receive the highest bounties that are going by applying at the Original Recruiting Agency, 84 Dearborn street. Choice of any branch of the service—army or navy. LEWIS, REDPATH & CO. de28-d265-1t

WANTED—Principals who wish to furnish substitutes in anticipation of the coming draft, to know that they can make their own negotiations with substitutes at our office, and we will attend to getting their exemption papers for a small per centage. 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS, REDPATH & CO. de28-d265-1t

WANTED—Parties liable to be drafted to understand that we always furnish men lower than any office in the city, as we ask is a small margin for our trouble. The Original Office, 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS, REDPATH & CO. de28-d265-1t

WANTED—Substitutes and volunteers for the navy. Highest cash bounties paid by us. Also, good wages and prize money. Now is your time. Do not delay too long, but come right up to the Original Recruiting Office, 84 Dearborn-st. LEWIS, REDPATH & CO. de28-d265-1t

WANTED—Boarding house keepers and others who have volunteers or substitutes to dispose of, to know that they will always receive the highest bounties and honorable treatment by applying at the old established Recruiting Agency, 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS, REDPATH & CO. de28-d265-1t

WANTED—Substitutes and volunteers for the United States Army and Navy, for one, two and three years, to whom the highest bounties will be paid. We propose doing now as we always have done before, to give more in money for men than any other house in Chicago. WM. MURPHY & BROS., corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.

Substitutes and Volunteers furnished at the old and reliable office of WM. MURPHY & BROS., on the most reliable terms. Good men always on hand. Call in person or address WM. MURPHY & BROS, Chicago, Illinois. de28-d258-1t

WANTED—Two Substitutes to-day, to whom the highest cash bounty will be paid, money down, as soon as they pass the doctor. Apply at the Original Recruiting Agency, 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS, REDPATH & CO. de28-d265-1t

WANTED.—We are prepared to furnish substitutes for the army and navy on the most favorable terms. Principals will do well to apply in time at our office as substitutes can be had now at low prices. We are also prepared to procure the whole quotas for wards and townships in Cook county. We are regularly authorized recruiting agents for Cook county. C. KNOBELSDORFF & SCHADT, 153 Randolph street, opposite the Court House, Room 9. de24-d61-1w

WANTED—Wm. Murphy & Bros., as ever, will attend to all business in the Substitute line, and will furnish men on as reasonable terms as any one. Those wishing to enlist in the Navy for the term of two or three years, will find it to their advantage to make their arrangements with the undersigned. This office is a branch office of Lieut. John D. Harty, commanding U. S. Naval Rendezvous at Chicago, Ill., and any one can see that we are authorized agents to transact business in that line. Good men can always get good bounties by applying at our office. Aliens, Veterans and Minors will always be received. We will take contracts for filling quotas for townships and furnishing Substitutes for those liable to draft, or drafted men. Do not fail to call before closing a bargain elsewhere. WM. MURPHY & BROS., (basement) corner of Randolph and Lasalle sts. de28-d188-1w

WANTED—We beg leave to call your attention to our Agency for Procuring Substitutes for the Navy and Army of the United States. We are doing a strictly legitimate business, and the law allows us to furnish Veteran and Alien Substitutes for the Navy, to be accredited to any District in the United States where the Principal resides. The United States Naval Headquarters for the Western and North western States being at this place, we have great facilities for rendering assistance to those who wish to procure Substitutes. WM. M. MURPHY & BRO. de23-d189-1w

WANTED—Substitutes, Representative Recruits, or Volunteers furnished to fill the quota of Cook county.

With one war on our hands, and another in prospect, you had better secure your exemption at once, and at the same time help to fill our army.

Men furnished for one, two or three years at fair rates. Apply to JAMES R. HUGUNIN, Office in Shanty No. 3, Court House Square. de25-d141-6t

WANTED—Volunteers and Substitutes. We pay the highest bounties for one, two and three years' men, and also furnish principals with substitutes and representative men, at the lowest rates. We put men in both Army and Navy. Come and see us at 35 Clark street, Room No. 2. BUTLER, HOYT & CO. de28-d326-1t

WANTED—Volunteers, Substitutes and Representatives for the army and navy, to whom the highest bounty will be paid. C. KNOBELSDORFF & SCHADT, 153 Randolph-st., opposite Court House, Room 9. de24 d61 1w

WANTED—Principals, now is the time to get your substitutes at the office of C. KNOBELSDORFF & SCHADT, 153 Randolph street, opposite the Court House, Room 9. de24-d61-1w

Lost.

LOST—On North Clark street, on Christmas Eve, a Letter directed to "Mary E. Minnis, North Dearborn street." The finder will be rewarded if he leaves it at the Tribune office. de28-d216-1t

LOST—On the Clinton street cars on Saturday evening, Dec. 24th, a Lady's Portemonnaie, with Steel Chain attached, containing about six dollars and a half and two trunk keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to McCardell House, 17 Dearborn street. de28-d199-1t

LOST—$25 Reward. Lost on Sunday evening last, on West Randolph street, between Canal and Clinton sts., a Gold Watch with a black Indian Rubber Chain attached to it. Whoever will return the same to C. & A. LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 175 Lake street, (up stairs,) will receive the above reward. de28-d228-1t

LOST—On the way from Price Place to Adams street, by way of Halsted-st., a dark cashmere dress, partly made. One dollar reward if the finder will leave it at 334 West Adams street. de28-d280-1t

LOST—On Friday evening, 23d inst., either on North Clark, Indiana, Wolcott or Ontario streets, (east of Clark street) a box wood Tobacco Box, lined with curling shell, valuable only to the owner. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 113 Kinzie st. or at this office. de28-d238-1t

STRAYED—Stolen, housed or secreted, on or about the 23d of November, a light colored cow, with three red connected spots on each side; [illegible] red legs from knees to hoofs; tail white; medium sized, and in good order. Owned for the last seven years on the corner of Sophia street and Green Bay Road. Information leading to a knowledge of her whereabouts will be suitably rewarded. DAVID GOODWILLIE. de28-d281-1t

STRAYED—About Dec. 20th, from the Ill. C. R. R. Depot, a small Red Spaniel Dog about three-fourths spaniel. Had a strap around his neck, with tackle attached. Answers to the name of DASH. A liberal reward will be paid for information as to his whereabouts. Address PETER RICE, Tribune office. de28-d238-1t

Amusements.

SMITH & NIXON'S HALL. FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY! COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 26th.
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS
And the world renowned Comic Artist,
GEORGE CHRISTY.

First appearance in this city since their return from Europe, after an absence of seven years. All the Extravaganzas, Burlesques, &c., &c., which have made the name of Christy's Minstrels as familiar as household words, will be produced during their sojourn here.

The resources of the Christy's are superior to any minstrel organization in existence, which enables them to present in a superb manner the humors and oddities of Southern Plantation Life in all its Broad, Original and Genuine Phases. The Manager has [illegible] with GEORGE CHRISTY, the best delineator of negro character in America, who will appear each evening.

Admission 50 cents; Parquette 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats.
J. W. RAYNOR, Manager.
J. H. SURRIDGE, Agent. de21-d29-6t

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERTS, AT BRYAN HALL.

The first of the series to take place SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 21st, 1865. Given under the direction of the

New England Manufacturing Jewellers' Association,

For the benefit of the

SANITARY COMMISSION.

To be conducted by ARTISTES OF THE HIGHEST REPUTE. Programme of the most attractive character.

The sale of Tickets and distribution of prizes commenced Saturday evening, Dec. 24th,

WITH UNBOUNDED SUCCESS,

At the SALESROOM, No. 58 DEARBORN STREET, between Randolph and Washington, and will be continued every day and night until the concert takes place, the first one of which at the time above advertised.

TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

On the receipt of which the purchaser is immediately presented with a prize, ranging in value from one to

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

From their immense stock of watches, jewelry of every description, Opera Glasses, Music Boxes, and a great variety of other articles—all exceedingly appropriate for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Remember that you secure for the usual price of admission to a first class concert, in which the ablest artists are to assist, a great

MUSICAL TREAT

and a valuable present in addition.

By purchasing a sufficient number of tickets you can obtain a collection of articles requisite for distribution among your friends or holiday mementos.
dec26-3t-M&T W. WHITE, } Actuaries.
J. A. JESSEL, }

VARIETY THEATRE, Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
G. M. CHADWICK..........Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH..........Actor and Stage Manager.

New and Brilliant Attractions. Thursday Evening, Dec. 29, first appearance of Miss Emma Marsh, the Comedienne; Mr. Harry Kelly, Ethiopian Comedian; Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Blake; M'lle Brignoli, the beautiful Danseuse and Female Vocalist. Immense success of M'lle Augusta and Miss Nellie Howard. Tom Russell, the favorite comic vocalist, will appear Monday Evening, Dec. 26th. Miss Marietta Harel is engaged and will shortly appear. Change of Time—Doors open at 6½. Curtain rises at 7½.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Salesrooms in Portland Block,
NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN STREET.
de28-d63-4t

SPLENDID COLLECTION OF

OIL PAINTINGS

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, Dec. 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Butters' Art Gallery, in Portland Block, 107 Dearborn street.

We shall sell a large and most superb collection of

Oil Paintings,

Of the French, English and Belgian schools, comprising the works of the well-known and talented Artists, E Frere, C. Troyon, Diaz De Wilder, J. Didier, Van Peest, Zimmerman, Van Severdonck, Manzoni, A. Viola, Carels, Delessard, Bondel, Veron, Hekking, Gifford, Grobon, Jaques, Lemmens, Michant, Kleffer, and many others too numerous to particularize.

The paintings are in rich full Gold Frames, which will be sold with the picture.

☞ The collection is now open to the public. Catalogues are ready.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
de28-d181-5t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

Entire stock of

DRY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &C.,

Of the late H. W. CHAMBERLAIN,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 28th and 29th, at 9½ o'clock each day, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Nos. 103, 105 & 107 Dearborn street.
de21-b840-9t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HARDWARE,

Silver Plated Goods,

GROCERIES, &C.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 27th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, Nos. 103 & 105 Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, a large variety of Hardware, Plated Goods, &c.

ALSO—A lot of Groceries, Liquors, &c.

ALSO—50 cans English Mustard, 6 and 12 lbs each.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
de21-b849-7t Auctioneers.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE stock of

Ladies' Winter Cloaks

AT AUCTION,

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29th,

At 9½ o'clock,

At Butters' Auction rooms,

Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Portland Block,

Cor. Washington and Dearborn streets,

We shall sell a large and desirable stock of CLOAKS, for Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear, consisting of

Sacques, Basques, Cloaks & Circulars,

Made of

RICH LYONS VELVET, Silk Lined,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
UNION BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLA BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
ALL WOOL CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
UNION CLOTH AND CASSIMERES,
ALL WOOL MELTONS,
AND CASTOR BEAVERS.

ALSO,

20 REAL SCOTCH LONG SHAWLS,

Of very superior quality.

The above Cloaks are ALL OF WESTERN MAKE, and are in quality, style and finish equal to any of New York or Foreign Manufacture. They can be seen on Wednesday, 28th.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
de24-d107-6t-4thp Auctioneers.

LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes, Buck Gloves, Gauntlets and Mitts, All-Wool Hoods, Under Shirts, Drawers, Socks, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Jan. 3d, 4th and 5th, at 9½ o'clock each day, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, cor. of Dearborn and Washington sts. This stock is large and desirable, consisting of Staple and Domestic Dry Goods.
de28-d287-9t WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

44, 46 and 48 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
de21-b63-1t

CATALOGUE SALE.

Second Annual Clearing Out Sale,

BY AUCTION, OF

Rare and Costly Cloaks.

The balance of the Importation and Manufacture of GEORGE CAREY, NO 423 Broadway, and 204 and 206 Canal st., N. Y. The ladies of Chicago are respectfully informed that they are now offered a splendid opportunity for purchasing at auction, and selecting from the finest collection ever exhibited in the West, of elegant garments in Circulars, Sacques and Basquines, manufactured from Lyons Velvet, all Silk, of the best quality imported; together with a general assortment of Esquimaux, Moscow, Castor and Frosted Beaver Cloth, Plain and Fashionably Trimmed, made expressly for PUBLIC and Private trade. In addition to the choice of Ladies' Cloaks, is a large line for children and misses' wear, suitable for from four to thirteen years of age, in sacques and basquines. Owing to being greatly overstocked, and the uncertainty of the money market, has induced George Carey again to resort to this means of turning his valuable stock into cash.

The offered Ladies an opportunity of personally inspecting the goods, the entire stock will be on view for two days, viz: Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th inst.

To be sold at Auction on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 30th and 31st, at 9½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. each day, at the large and spacious Salesrooms 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, where every facility will be given for attention paid ladies desirous of examining the stock before the sale takes place. Each garment will be put up as a separate lot, distinctly marked and numbered to agree with the Catalogue. The Catalogues can be obtained at our rooms at this exhibition of the goods. All must be sold without reserve.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
de21-b624-11t Auctioneers.

ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE

AND LOT OF

Second-Hand Household Goods.

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, December 27th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st., a splendid assortment of New Furniture, comprising in part of Oil Walnut and Rosewood Secretaries and Bookcases, fine Oak Sideboards, with marble tops and mirror back; Oil Walnut and Rosewood marble top Tables; Parlor Sets in Green Rep and Hair Cloth; Hat Racks, Étagères, Elegant Oil Walnut and Rosewood Chamber Sets.

Also, Cottage Chamber Sets, with and without marble tops; French and Cottage Bedsteads, Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, &c.

Also, a quantity of second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, &c., &c., being the goods of a family breaking up housekeeping.

Also, an invoice of Linen Table Cloths, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Ladies', Gents', Misses' and Children's Hosiery, Scarfs, &c., &c.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
de21-b845-8t Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF

32 Crates of CROCKERY, in open lots, 175 doz. superior quality SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS, 100 boxes TUMBLERS,

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, January 4, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, consisting of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Ware. All of the first quality and best goods.

Also, 175 dozen of superior quality Silver Plated Tea and Table Spoons and Forks. Also, 40 Silver Plated Castors.

Also, 100 boxes Tumblers.

Country dealers will find in this sale a fine assortment in which to assort their stocks from. Goods carefully packed and shipped.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
de28-d288-6t Auctioneers.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

GROVER'S GRAND

GERMAN OPERA.

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR.

Also, of Grover's Chestnut St. Theatre, Philadelphia, and Grover's Theatre, Washington, D. C.

CARL ANSCHUTZ..........CONDUCTOR.
The Great Master Baton of the age.

MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1865,

Grand Inaugural Night

SEASON OF 15 NIGHTS ONLY.

The Largest and Most Perfect

GRAND OPERA COMPANY

IN THE WORLD.

The following Artists, eminent in German and Italian Opera, constitute

GROVER'S

GRAND OPERA COMPANY:

M'LLE MARIE FREDERICI, Prima Donna.
MADAME BERTHA JOHANNSEN, Prima Donna.
MADAME JOHANNA ROTTER, Prima Donna.
M'LLE SOPHIE DZIUBA, Prima Soubrette.
M'LLE PAULINE CANISSA, Prima Soubrette.
MISS THERESSA WOOD, Prima Danseuse.
MADAMA ERNESTE LA ROCHE, Seconda Donna.
MADAME PAULINE BERGER, Seconda Donna.
M. FRANZ HIMMER, Tenor Robusto.
M. THEODORE HABELMAN, Tenor Lyric.
SIG. GUISEPPE TAMARO, Tenor Lyric.
KARL FORMES, the renowned Primo Basso.
JOSEPH HERMANNS, the celebrated Primo Basso Profundo.
M. ISADORE LEHMANN, Primo Baritone.
M. HEINRICH STEINECKE, Primo Baritone.
M. ANTO GRAFF, Bass Buffo.
M. EDOUARD HAIMER, Basso.
M. CHARLES VIERECK, Tenor.
M. OTTO LEHMAN, Basso.
M. ALPHONSE URCHS, Baritone.

SUSTAINED BY A

GRAND CHORUS,

OF OVER FORTY PERSONS.

ADOLPHUS NEUENDORFF..........Master.

AND A

Grand Orchestra

OF TWENTY-FOUR INSTRUMENTS.

W. GRILLE..........Leader.

To be augmented by the first Orchestra Talent of Chicago, making, as a whole, one GRAND OPERATIC COMBINE, yet unequalled in the annals of managerial enterprise.

THE GRAND REPERTOIRE.

FAUST. Grand Opera by GOUNOD.
MARTHA. Grand Opera by VON FLOTOW.
THE JEWESS. Grand Opera by HALEVY.
MIREILLE. Grand Opera by GOUNOD (composer of Faust.)
DER FREISCHUTZ. Grand Opera by C. M. VON WEBER.
ROBERT LE DIABLE. Grand Opera by MEYERBEER.
DON GIOVANNI. Grand Opera by MOZART.
DAME BLANCHE. Grand Opera by BOIELDIEU.
NIGHT IN GRENADA. Grand Opera by KREUTZER.
TANNHAUSER. Grand Opera by WAGNER.
FIDELIO. Grand Opera by BEETHOVEN.
MARRIAGE OF FIGARO. Grand Opera by MOZART.
LES HUGUENOTS. Grand Opera by MEYERBEER.
MAGIC FLUTE. Grand Opera by MOZART.
STRADELLA. Grand Opera by VON FLOTOW (composer of "Martha.")
BARBER OF SEVILLE. Grand Opera by ROSSINI.

The above SUPERLATIVELY GRAND REPERTOIRE, greater than even this Company has presented in any one city this season, *can only be given in the entire world in the same number of nights by* GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.

☞ No opera repeated during the season. ☜

THE SALE OF SEASON SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS

Will commence on Tuesday, December 27th, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m. precisely, at H. M. Higgins' Music Store, Randolph street, between Clark and Dearborn streets.

Seats may be secured as follows:

Season secured seat (fifteen operas)	$20.00
Secured seat, first or last ten nights, (ten operas)	15.00
Secured seat, Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week (nine operas)	13.50
Secured seat, Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week (six operas)	12.00
Single admission	[illegible]

Sales of single tickets commences Saturday, December 31st, 1864.

The great strength of the Grand German Opera Company, comprising an entire double cast for nearly every Opera in the Repertoire, enables the Director to present the strongest operas each night without too great fatigue to the artists, and doubly secure the production of the Opera upon the night announced. de28-d290-8t

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
McVicker & Myers..........Managers.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats can be secured one week in advance at the box office, from 10 to 1 and from 3 to 5 o'clk.
THEATRE WARM AND COMFORTABLE.
Third and last week of the popular young tragedian, MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
Wednesday and Thursday—The great drama, from Tennyson's poem, ENOCH ARDEN. Enoch Arden, Mr. Adams. To conclude with the laughable farce of AN ALARMING SACRIFICE. Friday, Shakespeare's tragedy of RICHARD III. Richard, Mr. Adams; Richmond, Mr. J. E. Nagle.

SUPPORT THE ORPHANS.

The ladies of the several Roman Catholic congregations of this city appeal to the public for aid in the support of 180 DESTITUTE ORPHANS, now in the asylum on Wabash avenue, and suffering for the necessaries of life. To raise money for this purpose they will hold a

GRAND FAIR

For the sale of Silver Ware, Clothing, Jewelry, Needle Work, and every variety of Fancy Goods, at

BRYAN HALL,

On the evenings of

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Dec. 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31,

And they appeal to a generous public for a liberal support.

The services of the band of the 8th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, have been kindly tendered by Col. Sweet, and the band will be in attendance each evening.

Admittance, 25 Cents.

REMEMBER THE ORPHAN.
de24 d119-4a A.TU&F-4thp

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD and B. F. WHITMAN,
Proprietors and Managers.

Immense success of the HOLIDAY BILL.

WEDNESDAY EVE'G, Dec. 27, and every evening during the week will be presented

The Rose of Castile.

Manuel..........Mr. Aiken | Elvira..........Mrs. L. B. Perrin

To conclude with Brougham's extravaganza of

PO-CA-HON-TAS.

Powhattan..........Mr. Bradley
John Smith..........Mr. McManus
Pocahontas..........Miss Howard

Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Washington street, bet. Clark and Dearborn.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

Monday evening, Dec. 26th, and every evening during the week. First week of the splendid Operatic Fairy Extravaganza,

CINDERELLA, or the Little Glass Sliper,

Produced in a state of magnificence never before attempted by any Minstrel Troupe.

Re-appearance of Albert Jones. Matinee Monday, Dec. 26th, and Saturday, Dec 31st, at 2½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children under 10 years of age, 15 cts.

"We Come to the Friend's we're met before."

THE

ALLEGHANIANS,

Vocalists, organized 17 years ago by Prof. J. M. Boblard, will shortly appear in Chicago. de28-d184-2w

D. E. SHAW'S
DANCING ACADEMY,

Corner of State and Randolph streets. Open for scholars, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, afternoon and evening. School party every Thursday evening. de28-d51-6t 4thp

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, in the healthy and beautiful city of Davenport, Iowa, a Stone House, thirteen rooms, stone stable, ice house and outbuildings, in good order; lot 200 by 220 feet; improvements cost $9,000, ground worth $4,000, will be sold for $9,000. Also, a two-story brick house, with stone basement, lot 40 by 150 feet, with stable, at $5,000. One two-story brick house, with stone basement, eight rooms, lot 40 by 150 feet, $2,600. One frame house, with stone basement, [illegible] near the geographical center of the city, for $1,200—a great bargain. Also, 80 acres of land within the city, well located, $20 per acre—a prospective fortune. Apply to A. C. FULTON, Room "D," Board of Trade Building, Chicago. de28-d232-3t

FOR SALE—An improved Farm, 70 miles from Chicago, $1,800; one of 80 acres, 14 miles from city, $1,500; one of 10 acres near Chicago, only $1,000. [illegible] PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street. de28-d226-3t

FOR SALE—Three first-class Farms: first, 160 acres at $20 per acre; second, 174 acres, $22.50 per acre; third, 326 acres, $15.00 per acre; all near a depot and village, fifty miles west of Chicago; all choice bargains. S. H. CUMMINGS, 123 Clark street. de28-d275-3t

WANTED—A Farm. I want to rent with view to purchase a good Stock and Grain Farm. Must have good improvements. Will either take it on shares or pay cash rental for three years, with option of purchase before expiration of lease. Address "FARMER," Box 6194, Chicago. de28-d283-3t

FOR SALE—A valuable farm of 160 acres, three miles east of Lodi, on the Illinois Central Railroad, 28 miles south of Chicago. Two good dwelling houses, stables, corn cribs, orchard. All fenced, all improved. Two hundred and fifty acres in Timothy. 40 acres good timber. Apply at once. Price $25 per acre. Box 3467. D. K. PEARSONS, 118 Randolph street. de28-d287-1tm

FOR SALE—An improved Farm of 640 acres, in McHenry County, Ill., about sixty miles from Chicago and three miles southeast from Union Station, on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. Upon the premises is a good two-story dwelling house, with a wing, two good tenant houses, two barns, two apple orchards, &c., &c., and plenty of timber. Will be sold at a bargain. Title indisputable. For particulars address F. S. HOES, 420 Broadway, New York City, or apply to SYDNEY MYERS, 13 Clark street, Chicago. de28-d52-1m

FOR SALE—A good Farm of 600 acres at a great bargain, of which 120 acres is enclosed with a good board fence, and 125 acres is cultivated; about 80 acres of woodland, and the balance high rolling prairie; a good two-story frame dwelling house, with a fine cellar, a good granary, horse stable and sheds for 50 head of cattle, a small orchard of excellent fruit in full bearing, two wells of good water with pumps in both, and also a small stream of water in the woodland. [illegible] cattle and a small lot of choice stock hogs for sale with the farm, if wanted. This farm is three miles from the city of Amboy, and two miles from Patchen's station. [illegible] For further particulars inquire of F. B. GALLOWAY, No. 11 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill. de21-b775-1w

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents Everywhere, to sell by subscription our new and rapidly selling works, "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS," [illegible] This is one of the best Agency Books in the market. No circumstance of the rebellion has developed a more fruitful field for an interesting, instructive and exciting volume than the capture of John Morgan. The work has been prepared with great care [illegible] draft and the excitement of the Presidential campaign and election, and now that both are over, Agents can do well by canvassing for it. [illegible] Circulars given on application to the publishers, C. F. VENT & CO. 118 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male or female in this city and the West, for both Narratives of the War. Three vols. now ready. MORGAN AND HIS MEN. Address H. M. KENYON, Publisher, 104 Clark street, Chicago. de28-d280-6t

WANTED—Agents to sell my new book. A voice from the ranks. Beautiful Illustrations of the Rebel President and Generals. Large profits and ready sale. Apply at once. Inclose stamp for Circular. Address AGENT, [illegible] Box 3258, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Traveling and local, to sell No-Chimney Star Burner for Kerosene Lamps (saves ¼) and 20 other best selling articles in the market, as sold by every scholar, every [illegible] Send stamp for circular to L. M. TEARSHAW, 137 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—In every county for a new religious work, containing popular Biographies of Moses and the Prophets; Christ and the Apostles, Fathers and Martyrs; also the History of the Inquisition, &c., including the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, by Hon. J. T. Headley. Agents are getting as high as thirty orders per day for it. Also War Maps, Engravings, &c. Address E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Efficient Agents in every county in the Northwest to introduce the following popular works: History of the Rebellion, by Rev. J. S. C. Abbott; Life of Washington, by Hon. J. T. Headley, and other new and popular works. Business permanent—commission liberal. For terms call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3068.

WANTED—Agents—$2,500 to $5,000 a year. A good chance to make money. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union to manufacture and sell an article of daily consumption in every family. Can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling. It is entirely new, secured by copyright. Sale as permanent as flour. No fitting up to be done. Any person wishing a paying business will do well to improve this chance. For full particulars address, with stamp enclosed for return, LOUIS CORLEN?, Middletown, Md. de28-d145-1w

WANTED—$75—Agents wanted—$150—To sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Agents to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The best working and best finished cheap Machine in the market. Retail price $12. Very liberal terms to agents. Address HANKS & CO., P. O. box 52, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner Monroe and Dearborn streets.

WANTED—Agents. 1,000 Agents, who can make $100 a month selling my new Photograph Album Cards (15 kinds), Photographs, (1,000 kinds), Lloyd's Maps and Charts, Clark's Indelible Pencils, &c. Send stamp for my new circular, to R. H. LANDON, Agent, Chicago, 58 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—Agents. $70 a month. I want agents everywhere, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to sell fifteen articles, the best selling ever offered. Full particulars free. Address OTIS T. GAREY, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—Agents—($125 per month) everywhere, to introduce the new Shaw & Clark $16 Family Sewing Machine the only low price machine in the country which is licensed by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. All other machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are infringements, and the seller and user liable. Illustrated circulars sent FREE. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Saloon and Restaurant, one of the best located in the city, doing a large business. Price $850. Also, a Confectionery Manufactory. Inquire of T. H. BELFIELD & CO., room 10 P. O. Block.

FOR SALE—A Saloon, Stock, Fixtures and Lease, in a good location and doing a good business. Apply on the premises, No. 4 North Clark street.

FOR SALE—A Saloon and Boarding House for sale at a great bargain—all for $350, at No. 45 South Market street. Apply immediately, as the owner is about leaving the city.

FOR SALE—A splendid Flour Mill, propelled by water, runs constantly, adjoining the town of Shellsburg, Benton county, Iowa, and twelve miles from Cedar Rapids. Large mill house, four stories, three run of burrs, country and merchant mills, all in perfect order. Will grind 250 bushels per day, and is one of the best custom mills in the State. Large dwelling house and barn and permanent dam. Inquire at the office of HAZLETT & SHERRARD, No. 19 Wells street. S. DOUGLASS.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property, one-half interest in a flouring and saw mill, run by water, adjoining Mason City, Cerro Gordo county. It has a large custom from adjoining counties in Iowa and Minnesota. Also, two dwelling houses, a large barn and twenty acres of land. Price very low. Inquire at HAZLETT & SHERRARD'S, No. 19 Wells street. S. DOUGLASS.

FOR SALE—Portable Engine of from 9 to 10 horse power, second hand but just overhauled and in splendid order. J. C. RICHARDS, 69 Washington, between Clark and Dearborn.

FOR SALE—A few Cutters, two-seat sleighs; also, top and open buggies and two seat carriages; also a few second hand top buggies, at J. H. KLINE'S, 35 North Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—Canal Boat Rosa Belle, built last March, and now laying at Bath, Illinois. Inquire at No. 260 South Clark street. WM. G. CRONKRIGHT.

FOR SALE—The sails, rigging, anchor and chains of the bark E. B. Morgan. Apply to EDWARD KELLY, at the office of Holmes & Bro., corner of Clark and South Water streets.

FOR SALE—Three hundred tons of Prairie Hay of superior quality. A good chance for feeding it on the premises. Also, a dwelling for a family, and stables for twenty-five horses, to let at a low rate. D. C. MACOMBER, Warsaw, Ind.

FOR SALE—The Foundry known as the "Union Foundry," on Clark st., Chicago, together with all the tools and machinery belonging to the same; also the land on which said foundry is situated; also a tract of land on the North Branch, Chicago, now occupied by the Chicago Distilling Company, consisting of about eight acres. Inquire of GEORGE W. SIZER, Cleveland, or of JOHN C. GRANNIS, Attorney at Law, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Stationary Engine, 16 inch cylinder, 30 inch stroke, 12 foot iron balance wheel, 5 inch main shaft and driving wheels. Said Engine was built at the City Foundry, Peoria, and has run eighteen months. Possession given immediately. Apply to GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., Chicago, or ROBINSON & CO., Peoria.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A pleasant furnished room to rent, suitable for two, at 219 Ontario street, a convenient distance east of Clark street.

TO RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, convenient for housekeeping. For particulars inquire at 40 North Peoria st.

TO RENT—A two-story House, No. 209 Black Hawk street, North Division, near Clybourne avenue and Larrabee street cars, containing eight rooms, situated on a large lot 75 by 100. Apply to JACOB HUBER, 330 Larrabee street.

TO RENT—Until the 1st of May, a house of 12 rooms, well located, five blocks from the Post Office; rent $40.10 per month; stable rents for $6.00 per month; the rest to be paid up in full in advance. Coal and wood for sale, and part of the furniture will be sold at a bargain if wanted. Address "H H S," Tribune office, stating where a line will reach the applicant.

TO RENT—To a man and his wife, without children, two furnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping. Inquire at the office of the Union Park House.

TO RENT—A nine-roomed House facing Dearborn Park and furniture for sale, with immediate possession. No one need apply unless willing to purchase the furniture. For particulars address "B R," Tribune office.

TO RENT—A splendid suit of rooms within two blocks of the Tremont House to rent and furniture for sale. Address E. B. DRAKE, care of Bowen & Bro.

TO RENT—To Benevolent or Trade Societies. The Hall No. 226 South Clark street, recently fitted up by the St. George's Benevolent Association, capable of seating between 250 and 400 persons. For particulars apply to JOSEPH BUTLER, (Gunsmith,) No. 226 South Clark st.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on the avenue, $10,000; No. 102 Third avenue, $6,000; one on Calumet avenue, $6,500; one on Carpenter st. $5,250; one on Third avenue, $3,000; one on Sedgwick street, $2,500. PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a good story and a half house, and lot 25 by 125 feet, on Indiana avenue, in a most excellent neighborhood, about two blocks from street cars. Will be sold very cheap for cash. Apply to E. S. WELLS, No. 61 South Water street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Wabash avenue, near Fifteenth street, fronting east. Lot 25 feet by 160. Large frame house, stone foundation, good cellar, gas, &c. Price $7,500. Apply to E. H. SHUFELDT, 58 and 60 South Water street.

FOR SALE—A Fine Speculation. A ten acre block at the terminus of the Lake street city railway, on the West Side, can be bought for $30,000, which, by subdividing into 160 lots, can be sold at from $250 to $400 each.

Several fine residence and residence lots in the finest portions of the city. A fine list of business houses and lots on the principal streets in the city for sale cheap if applied for soon. Apply to REES & AYRES, 58 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Michigan Avenue Residence Property. 80 feet front between Eldridge and Harmon Courts. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 309 South Water street.

FOR SALE—Residence on Michigan avenue; a choice Lot 78 feet front by 200 feet deep, between Eldridge and Harmon courts, with a good House, fine Shrubbery, &c. A good opportunity for securing a first rate lot on the avenue.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office,
de21-b829-10t No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can have good board and a quiet pleasant home in a small private family. Apply at 78 West Adams street.

BOARDING—Two young gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board at 295 Indiana street.

BOARDING—One large room, furnished, with board, suitable for two persons, at 142 Wabash avenue.

BOARDING—One large furnished room to rent, with board, at 208 Wabash avenue, suitable for two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Seven or eight boarders can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 38 Franklin st., between Lake and Randolph. Also a few day boarders.

BOARDING.—Any lady desirous of securing home attention, kindness, and experience during illness, can be accommodated by a small family without children by applying to the subscribers. For location, terms, &c., apply or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1217 Broadway, New York.

BOARDING.—A pleasant room to let with board, suitable for two gentlemen. Also, day boarders. Apply at 207 Illinois st. [illegible] references required.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Soldier's wife, with one child nearly five years old, would like to get a place in a private family to do housework. Direct to "S S," Chicago.

WANTED—To know who among the many widows or maidens in the city or country, that would like to correspond with the advertiser, with a view to matrimony. [illegible] Box 51.

WANTED—Every married person, and those contemplating marriage, to send for our SEALED CIRCULAR "for the married only," which contains information of the utmost importance to every married person, having never been made public, that can be obtained in no other way or from no other source. Positive and reliable. Address, with stamp, Dr. S. BACHELOR, Kankakee City, Ill.

WANTED—Two good Moulders, also two good Machinists, at the Joliet Agricultural Works. Constant employment and good wages given. SAWYER & CO.

WANTED—Who would like to have their straight hair converted into beautiful curls? [illegible] Address A. M. WELLS, Chicago Post Office Box 900.

WANTED—A gentleman and wife (no children) wish furnished rooms with permanent board, with a private family preferred. Address "G," United States Telegraph Office.

WANTED—To adopt. A lady and gentleman living in the country wish to adopt a little girl, of from six to ten years old. Apply immediately at No. [illegible] State street, or address W. D. Walters, Chicago.

WANTED—Book Binders. A Ruler and Plate Finisher wanted at CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE'S, corner Lake and Clark sts.

WANTED—A Partner in a Commission and Brokerage business already established in this city. Address Post Office Box [illegible].

WANTED—A Boy wanted in a Law Office, one who resides with his parents. Apply at Office 17, No. 50 Washington street, Lind's Block.

WANTED—A girl to cook and do the general housework of a small family. Apply at 210 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell to families an article which there is a constant and large demand. To an energetic man a good chance for making money is offered. Address P. O. Box 4100, Chicago.

WANTED—A thoroughly competent man to teach a graded District School in Loda, Iroquois County, Ill. A graduate of the Chicago High school preferred. Apply at 792 State street for two days, between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning, or to the School Directory at Loda.

WANTED—To purchase a Residence, for half cash and half first class new Pianos. Parties who wish a good Piano can get one in trade, on fair terms. MACLAY & KEDZIE, Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

WANTED—To purchase a small Improved Farm in Illinois. Can pay a few hundred dollars cash. Would like time on the balance. Write to me at Hiscoe, P. O. Box 3399, or at SAMUEL JONES, at Myron, Ill. OBADIAH JONES.

WANTED—A purchaser for the stock, lease, fixtures and good will of one of the best paying business stands in the city. Capital required from $300 to $500. Inquire by letter or in person at Stalls 5 and 7 North Market.

WANTED—A House, in a good neighborhood, containing from six to ten rooms. Box 6193.

WANTED—To purchase an upright or cabinet piano. Any person having such an instrument will please address Box 1376, stating price and where same can be seen.

WANTED—To sell a half or the whole of a nice and paying business. Capital invested about $1,000. Address Box 659.

WANTED—A smart, active young man, in a clothing store. No one that wants to work and make himself useful, can secure a permanent situation. Address "ADAMS," Tribune office.

WANTED—Men, (farmers preferred) to engage in a business by which $5 to $10 a day may be realized, or $100 to $300 a month, without interfering with other business. Capital from $20 to $75. Call personally at 147 South Clark street, Room 14, up-stairs, or send $1 stamp for further information to Box 3642, Chicago, Ill. We are always here from year to year.

WANTED—A neat Protestant girl; one that is a good laundress. Apply at No. 15 South Green street.

WANTED—An assistant bookkeeper, who must be a rapid penman. Address Box 3077, giving experience and references.

WANTED—A man to go to the country to work on a farm by the year or month. For further particulars inquire at CHARLES MOSHER'S Photograph Rooms, 142 Lake street.

WANTED—One book-keeper, an assistant book keeper, one clerk, one porter and several situations for tradesmen. Any one wishing to invest $200 in an easy, profitable business, can hear of a good chance. Apply at Mercantile Employment Agency, 83 Randolph st., Room 1, up stairs.

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of from $1,000 to $1,500, in a business that will pay well. One contract on hand will pay double the investment within six months. Also a partner wanted with $500, to engage in a Goods' Purchasing Agency. Inquire of T. H. BELFIELD & CO., No. 10 Post Office Block.

WANTED—To purchase immediately, a Lot of 40 to 75 feet front and 100 to 150 feet deep. Must be on a corner or bounded by an alley. Location between South Water and Van Buren and east of Jefferson streets. Address, with location and lowest cash price, Box 6403, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—An A No. 1 Cook, Washer and Ironer; also, a servant to wait upon the table and do chamberwork. German Protestants, middle aged, preferred. None need apply unless they can produce first-class references, at 102 Third avenue.

WANTED.—Citizens of Cook County liable to be drafted, to know that now is the time to hand in their credentials of exemption, and want to get them clear. First come, first served. 84 Dearborn street, LEWIS, REDPATH & CO.

WANTED—A good smart business man to take charge of an office. Also, 3 good stout men for out-door business, and a man who speaks German or Norwegian. Apply after 10 A. M. at 84 Dearborn street, Room 5.

WANTED—The ladies of Chicago to step up stairs at 147 South Clark street, Room 14, and see the Ladies' PET Washing Machine, by the use of which washing day is made a day of recreation. It costs but $12, and is a splendid present for the New Year. RAISER YOUR HUSBANDS.

WANTED—A steady man that understands the care of horses and doing work about a house. To such only a good place will be given. Apply at 529 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A good Moulder, to whom we will pay liberal wages. Work light. Apply immediately to HAFF, COCK & CO., Davenport, Iowa.

WANTED—A first-class Sawyer, one that understands running a muley and circular saw. Wages $75 per month and board. Inquire of H. H. SPENCER, Freight Station, I. C. R. R.

WANTED—Grist Mill. Wanted to rent a water flouring mill, in a good location for doing custom work. Address "MILLER," Toledo, Ohio, giving description and stating price. References given, both as to ability as a miller and to pay the rent.

WANTED.—Every family do their own tanning by Hatch's Pamphlet, "Family Process of Quick Tanning," adapted to every body not skilled in the art, to tan furs, robes, sheep, whang and glove leather, accompanied by a right of the holder to use for the whole. Price $2. Remit with postage stamps for return postage, or send for circulars. Address GEO. W. HATCH, Princeton, Bureau County, Illinois.

WANTED—A purchaser for a two-story Gothic Frame House and Lot, North Side. Price $3,500. Address P. O. Box 1463.

WANTED—A Store, with Lofts, of about forty feet front and good depth; must be located in the business part on South Side. Address, stating locality and rent, P. O. Box 1946.

WANTED—$1,000 will purchase the stock, lease, &c., of a Variety Store doing a first-class business, (clear profits $3,500 a year,) in one of the most rising cities of the West. For particulars apply to Box 64 P. O., Winona, Minnesota.

WANTED—For the Government in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $45 per month and rations; Teamsters at $45 per month and rations; also mechanics. Free transportation furnished from Chicago, Illinois. For further information apply at the Government Offices, 133½ South Water street, and 207 North Clark street, Chicago, Illinois. O. M. BASCOM, Government Agent.

WANTED—Principal at the Ohio Female College, College Hill, six miles from Cincinnati, Ohio, a lady to act as principal of the Musical Department. Must have rare qualifications as a vocal and instrumental teacher, and must be capable to take the general direction of that department, where there are one hundred and twenty music scholars. The highest references and recommendations required. Apply by letter, or in person, to President ANDREWS, at the Institution, or [illegible] CARY, Cincinnati.

WANTED—Everybody afflicted with diseases of the skin, such as Salt Rheum, Tetter, Ringworm, &c., to use Dr. Blake's Emprive Ointment, which we guarantee to cure in any and all cases. Price 50 cents per box. It sent by mail 60 cents. Sent by mail or express. Address DR. BLAKE & CO., P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill. H. M. DUVAL, 72 Lake street, wholesale and retail agent.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By a young lady of education and refinement, in a private family, as housekeeper. Is fond of children, and fully capable of taking charge of a house. Good references given. Write to "A J K," 151 Fourth avenue, or apply personally.

WANTED—Situation—By a thorough experienced salesman, in a dry goods or fancy goods store; best city references from present employers. Address "T W," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—To Druggists. A situation as Prescription Clerk is wanted by a man of experience. Inquire of T. H. BELFIELD & CO., Room 10 Post Office Block.

WANTED—Situation—By a boy eighteen years old, from the country, as Porter in a wholesale or retail Dry Goods or Grocery House. Please address "A. G.," Chicago Post Office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man in a Commission or Packing house in this city, as bookkeeper, invoice or shipping clerk. A position of activity and usefulness. Good references, recommendation. Address "S," P. O. Drawer 6462.

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced nurse as seamstress, or to take care of children, or to do light chamber work. Please call at 45 Van Buren street.

WANTED—Situation—A competent accountant desires employment as book-keeper, assistant, or in any capacity where his services could be made useful. He would also take sets of books or accounts by the day or job. Address "T," P. O. Box 3856.

WANTED—Situation—as housekeeper, by a lady well qualified. Address "M. A.," Chicago P. O.

WANTED—Situation—As Clerk, by a stranger, but with the rank of no salary to be paid. References [illegible] Address [illegible] office, for one week.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1864.

THE NEWS.

[illegible]

THE BOUNTY SYSTEM.

[illegible]